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# THE BEE

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VOL. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900

NO. 40.



COMMISSIONER JOHN W. ROSS,  
The people's choice for reappointment.



COL. WM. A. PLEDGER, OF GEORGIA,  
Who will be an important factor in the next Republican Convention.





## THEY SAY

Rev. Geo. W. Lee will be a wiser man now.

If he remembers he said a minister who enters in politics should be removed by his church.

Has Rev. Lee had his coffin made yet?

Some people will no doubt learn to use.

Defeated candidates always cry out fraud.

What was Carson's majority four years ago.

Was Bailey counted out or was he led astray.

The man who knows a thing or two will tell the truth.

Rev. George W. is a wiser man now.

How can a Negro support the democratic party.

If you know a thing or two don't tell it.

Honest people will not betray themselves.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

Mr. John B. Wight will not be the next Commissioner.

Col. John W. Ross is satisfactory to the people.

The President could not do a better thing than to nominate Mr. Ross.

The man who does his duty is a good man.

James A. Perry had a new suit made preparatory to the convention.

It will keep Jim until the next election.

The election was not a surprise to THE BEE.

The man from New Jersey ought to take a tumble.

Has he seen the President?

THE BEE is the peoples paper.

Is there any difference between a man who protects women and those who take another man's wife?

The Capital Savings Bank is a great institution.

Never desert a friend it is not safe.

Think well of those who speak kindly of you.

Never believe all the people say of your friend.

There are always two sides to all questions.

The President ought to give us a republican Commissioner.

Do your duty notwithstanding what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

Col. M. M. Parker will be the next N. J. senator.

He is the right man in the right place.

Ivy city went for Chase and Jones.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely the players.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

President McKinley will be the next President.

We often go to those for help we have abused.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

## DAILY SUN BATHS.

He Says, Will Enable Him to Live 200 Years—Is Now 113.

Andrew Joseph Thompson, of Santa Rosa, Cal., aged 113 years, arrived here on his way to Weyerhaeuser, Wis., where he is going to attend the marriage of his great-granddaughter, Irene Tibbitts, who lives near that town.

Mr. Thompson has false teeth and his hair is gone, with the exception of a few scattered gray wisps, but he is as active as a kitten and bright-eyed as a lad of 15. His companions are Vardon Thompson, of Santa Rosa, and Elmer Thompson, of the same town. These gentlemen are Mr. Thompson's grandsons. One is 62 years old and the other 59. They say the old man can run a mile in six minutes flat on a sandy road and that he expects to live another hundred years. The aged Californian is wealthy, having made a large fortune in California gold properties in the early days. He is well educated, having been trained as a doctor in Edinburgh, from which city he took his departure for the United States with several others, now all dead, in 1809.

It is not stretching the truth to assert that Mr. Thompson appears about 65 years of age. He stands as straight as a pine, has square shoulders, and his face is full and round. There is nothing in the man's walk to suggest his great age, and he tossed off a bottle of Bass ale with great nonchalance. Later he expressed the opinion that it was about breakfast time and one of the dutiful grandsons was dispatched to order a breakfast.

"None of your giblets, now," the old man shouted after him. "I want a porterhouse cooked rare, with a baked potato and some coffee."

"The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Thompson, as he lit a cigar and puffed it with evident enjoyment, "that I am so old and so healthy because I have discovered the secret of not of eternal life, at least, of living a couple of hundred years in comparative comfort. In my opinion the dread of death is what causes death in innumerable cases. Of course I do not mean that organic disease can be overcome by the means I have adopted, but I do think that all the deaths that occur from what we characterize as 'general collapse' could be averted. My plan is simple enough. In the first place, I refuse to be worried about anything. I never did worry. I must, of course, be taken into consideration that I have really nothing in particular to worry about, and that there has been nothing to cause me to worry for the last 60 years or more. Since I ceased active business about 60 years ago I have never left a day pass when the sun shone without baring my body to its rays for one or two hours.

"On my place in California I have an inclosed space where I am free to go naked without being seen by any human eye. The sun sinks into my bones and gives them new life. My skin is as brown as an Indian's all over. It has been that way ever since I began this practice of sun bathing. For cold weather I have a glass house at the top of my residence, comfortably fixed up, and there I take my bath through the windows when compelled so to do.

"There is no crankiness in my method," concluded the aged traveler. "It is simply giving the Lord's own medicine a chance to do its work, and I can assure you that one hour of bright sunlight pouring down on a bare human body is more beneficial to the health of that body than a whole dispensary full of drugs."—Chicago Record.

## BOTTLE OF POISON.

Lord Kitchener Always Carried It to Cheat His Enemies.

There is a pretty general impression that the work undertaken by the spy is invariably disgraceful work, and that the professional military secret service agent is a more or less degraded creature—degraded, that is, for the time being, by the very nature of the mission he undertakes. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. There are spies and spies. The paid renegade, who for mere pay, undertakes to pry into and betray the secrets of his friends, stands entirely upon an entirely different footing from the officer, who, taking his life in his hands, ventures into the enemy's camp in order gratuitously to obtain information which may turn out to be of infinite value to his own intelligence department.

Lord Kitchener was a spy of this latter sort, and it was his cleverness and resourcefulness in this capacity which first attracted to him the notice of his superiors. Alone and unarmed he plunged into the revolted Sudan in the autumn of 1882 and succeeded in penetrating, disguised as a peddler of hurra cakes, as far as Omdurman itself. Here he saw a fellow spy stripped naked, flogged till the flesh hung in ribbons from his body, and then crucified face downward in the blazing sun. Ever afterward, in his wanderings among the wild desert tribes, Kitchener carried with him a tiny phial of cyanide of potassium. As he tersely put it: "I did not fear death—but such a death!"

More Than 6,000 Years Old.

The Egyptians had many names for their sun god, among these, one for the rising sun when it set in the west. The very biggest idol they ever made was to represent this sun god. It is what we call the "Great Sphinx of Gizeh." No one knows who made this sphinx, or when it was made but, in all likelihood, it was already there in the desert more than 6,000 years ago, when the first king of Egypt whom we know anything about ruled over the country.—St. Nicholas.

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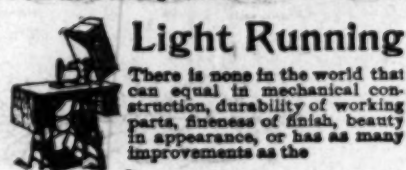
Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made finest finished and

## Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. You will then get a sewing machine that is noted for its durability, beauty and adjustability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is



Light Running  
There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME  
It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), another has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.

All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.

The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.

It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for children and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; \$5 for single and \$4 for double truss.

In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement.

Satisfaction given money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

L. C. Bailey.

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George & Co., 908 7th street, northwest, is where you will find the best goods. Take your boys there and say THE BEE sent you. Mr. George is an affable and just man to the people.

## FORTUNES OF ACTRESSES.

Mrs. Carter and Viola Allen Are at the Top of the List.

The fortunes of actresses have always interested the public, even if events often proved they were fictitious in the amounts mentioned. As a matter of fact wealth among actresses is not always to be found where it is commonly supposed to exist. No such picturesque estimation of stage fortunes as that which originated in a woman's magazine has ever been heard of. According to the authority who promulgated this statement not more than five years is required for a successful actress to accumulate a fortune. In this latest list Mrs. Carter is said to be worth \$330,000; Viola Allen has \$300,000; Julia Marlow, \$270,000; Ada Heban, \$250,000; Lillian Russell, \$250,000; Annie Russell is supposed to possess the same amount; Adele Ritchie has \$200,000; May Irwin, \$150,000; Anna Held, the same amount; Julia Arthur, \$100,000, and Mrs. Flske possesses the same.

The most successful of all the actresses named here seems to be Adele Ritchie, who was in a comic opera chorus only a few years ago, appears at irregular intervals now and then only for a short time, and yet she has managed to save a fortune. Lillian Russell has sung rarely in a successful performance for several seasons, and a manager recently estimated that her earnings for the past two or three years must have been slight. Last season she sang for only three months. With a fortune of \$250,000 to her credit, however, she can afford to take her ease.

Mrs. Carter's earnings practically began two years ago. Annie Russell has only received large salaries of late, and it was not long ago that a benefit had to be given for her. Mrs. Flske was off the stage for a term of years, and it would have taken a phenomenal success for her to earn \$100,000 since her return.

Julia Arthur has a husband worth several millions, and is one of the few actresses who possesses in reality the sort of fortune generally supposed to be so common on the stage.

## COST OF WAR.

Four Dollars To One For Civil Expenses in Taxes.

For the first two months of the new fiscal year our Government has expended \$102,969,090.33, of \$21,066,480.91 has gone for the support of the civil and miscellaneous establishment and all the rest for military expenses of one kind or another. The army got \$34,262,080.06, the navy \$9,688,245.40, military pensions \$26,055,674.80, and interest on the war debt \$9,153,845.38, a total on the military side of the ledger of \$79,159,845.64, or at the rate of \$474,569,073.84 a year for war-like outlays, while the total cost of the civil establishment was at the annual rate of \$128,308,938.86.

At the present time not quite 80 per cent. of the expenses of carrying on this peaceful country are on account of wars, past, present and anticipated, but the ratio is nearer to 80 per cent. than any other round figure. Is there any other country, free or despotic, which spends a larger proportion of its income on war? I do not know, because I have not had the opportunity to look up the statistics, but I should be surprised, indeed, to find that any country of high civilization, or pretending to high civilization, spends four times as much on war and warlike preparations as on all its civil expenses put together. It is difficult to comprehend that, with hardly a realization of it by the people, we are becoming the most warlike of nations, so far, at least, as outlay on military matters goes.

Moreover, the taxes are largely taking on a new form. They are coming home to men's business and incomes more closely than heretofore. The indirect taxes of the tariff, which have been the mainstay of the Federal Government, are so no longer. For the first two months of the new fiscal year the receipts from the tariff were \$37,618,151.33, while the receipts from the direct taxes of the internal revenue were \$32,559,613.96.—Buffalo Express.

## A "Straight Edge" an Impossibility.

One of the difficult problems in practical mechanics is to make a "straight edge." How difficult it is may be judged from an incident which occurred in the shops of J. A. Brashear, the astronomical instrument maker. A customer asked Mr. Brashear what would be the price of a perfect straight-edge of glass thirty-six inches long. "It can't be made absolutely perfect," said Mr. Brashear, "but it could probably be made with a limit of error amounting to only a fraction of a wave-length of light." How much would that cost? "About \$40,000." It turned out that the customer wanted the straight-edge for a scraper, and that an error of one-sixty-fourth of an inch would have been insensible for his purpose.—Youth's Companion.

## Topsy Turvy.

If we want to find a country where nature has turned things topsy turvy—that is, according to our notion—we must go to Australia. Many things are reversed in that country. It is summer there while it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone or kernel outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish called the climbing perch, and walks deliberately out of the water, and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infest them. When to this we add that most of the birds have no song and the flowers no odors, it is easily seen that it is on the other side of the world in more senses than one.

## A Paris Mystery.

In the cellar of a magnificent house in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, formerly occupied by Villermassant, the founder of the Figaro newspaper, there has just been found the skeleton of a woman. With the remains are stays and a silk scarf. The doctors estimate that the body has been there 25 years. Villermassant died in 1879. The affair is creating a great sensation, as the house is one of the most magnificent in Paris, and Villermassant was the greatest French journalist who ever lived. The discovery was due to the demolition of the house.

## MECCA OF MILLIONS.

SOME AUTHENTIC MARVELS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Features Both Novel and Striking. The Castle of Waters—Objects of Interest for the Frivolous, the Scientific and the Studious.

There has been so much wild speculation as to the features of attraction at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, that it is a relief to know from authentic sources what marvels will be disclosed to us in May of next year. As might have been anticipated, all the wild, hair-brained schemes of which the papers have been so full are doomed to end, as they began, in the clouds; but the exhibition will not lack many features, both novel and striking.

One charming centre of attraction will be the "Castle of Waters," which is now being erected in front of the "Palace of Electricity." From the summit of the castle, which is in reality a huge grotto, a miniature Niagara of water will fall in a series of imposing cascades from one basin to another, until it forms a lake in which mighty geysers will rise. At night these tiers of cascades will flash forth in all the colors of the rainbow, projected electrically from inside, and will form one of the most brilliant spectacles on which the eye of man has ever gazed.

In another part of the exhibition grounds the Paris of the Middle Ages will live again in a maze of buildings and narrow, tortuous streets, which will carry one back five centuries. Here the mediaeval student will quaff his wine and flirt with the tavern maids; housewives will barter and haggle with shopkeepers of the days of Louis XI; minstrels will sing old-time ballads, and, in short, the Paris of the fifteenth century will be transplanted with all its quaint costumes, characters and modes of life into the Paris of the end of the nineteenth century.

On the Seine will be moored boats smothered in beautiful decoration of flowers, where the Londoner or Parisian can sip his tea to the singing and clanking of Gaiety, and fancy himself translated to sunny Japan. In another part of the ground the visitor can wander into an Egyptian village, and witness a performance in an Egyptian theatre, and a few steps more will take him to Morocco and the many-colored life of Algiers.

French India, too, will be transported to the exhibition grounds, with all its quaint modes and costumes of the East; and the visitor can explore at his leisure the famous pagodas of Vishnu, with its mysterious priests and its sacred dancing girls.

No exhibition nowadays is complete without its water-chute; but the chute that is being prepared on the Champ de Mars is the longest, steepest and most tortuous ever designed, and is warranted to crowd more sensations and risks into a few seconds than will satisfy the most adventures. They will also be a large wheel, in comparison with which existing wheels will be pigmies, and the Eiffel Tower will take on all its pristine glories, with new paint and decorations.

At the Champ de Mars the studiously inclined can revel in all the commercial marvels of mines and metallurgy, chemical industries and civil engineering, food-stuffs and electricity, letters and sciences, and at the Invalides there will be palaces devoted to industries, French and foreign.

For the frivolous, there will be operatic cafes chantants, booths and kiosks; and everywhere delightful cool corners, rich in flowers and foliage, and illuminated at night by garlands and festoons of colored electric lights. The Trocadero will be there to revive memories of past exhibitions; and in the beautiful gardens that surround it and slope gently to the river, will be buildings and villages to represent all the colonies of the world.

A novel feature, which it will be both costly and difficult to realize, will be a large lake of sea water, with a sloping and sandy beach, in which the thousands of visitors can enjoy all the delights of the seaside. The lake will be excavated at Longchamps, and the water will be pumped from the channel, 125 miles away, through a series of three pipes.

At the exhibition, which will open on May 1st, contains no features remarkable in novelty or sensation, it promises to be at least as full of attractions and delight as any of its predecessors, and will, no doubt, be the "Mecca" of millions next year.

## A Mechanical Stoker.

The first application of the mechanical stoker to a locomotive has been made on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The coal is put into a hopper by the fireman; from where it feeds down into a six-inch cylinder, and a piston operated by steam throws a small charge of coal—from four to six pounds—through an opening in the fire-box door. This coal can be given force enough to go clear to the fire sheet at any part of this distance, even close to the door. At the same time it is spread out evenly over the surface of the grates from side to side. The supply of steam and coal can be regulated for light or heavy work by the crew.

It can be perfected so as to work on a locomotive the smokeless firing broad citizen from Indiana, and while the fireman, for small charges of coal scattered evenly over the fire at short intervals is the ideal smoke preventive. Mechanical stokers are nothing new, but so far their field has been limited to stationary boilers. Most of them exhaled in coal only; this one can handle moderate-sized lumps.

## Tea and Coffee.

Here are a few statistics, given by an expert, concerning the relative merits and expense of tea and coffee:

"Tea is cheaper than any water beverage. By actual measurement over 100 cups of tea can be made from one pound of black tea, which, at the rate of 50 cents a pound, would give 50 cups for one cent. The choicest tea imported, which can be purchased at a pound, would cost the consumer 10 cents for three cups. Coffee at its present low price, is much dearer than tea, as only few cups can be made from one pound.

Hominy is a corruption of an ancient Indian name for parched corn.



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On Sundays 8:50 a. m., 5:40 p. m.  
For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3:00 p. m.  
Leave Annapolis, week days 6:45 8:55 a. m.  
m. 3:50 and 7:15 p. m.  
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Leave Bay Ridge week days 7:00 p. m.  
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Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.  
C. A. Coombs, G. M.

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Special—Solid train for Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change.  
Parlor cars Cincinnati to Chicago. Connects at  
Cincinnati, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs.  
11:10 p. m. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid  
train for Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change.  
Observation Car, Pullman sleeping car to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change.  
Daily connection for the Springs. Sleepers  
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**A BRUSH WITH SAVAGES.**

**Capt. Slocum Finds a New Use for Carpet Tacks.**

Capt. Joshua Slocum, in his solitary voyage around the world in the sloop Spray, found a new and exciting use for carpet tacks. In the Century Magazine he thus describes an encounter with the natives of Tierra del Fuego: "Canoes manned by savages from Fortescue now came in pursuit. The wind falling light, they gained on me rapidly till coming within hail, when they ceased paddling, and a bow-legged savage stood up and called to me, 'Yammerschooner! yammerschooner!' which is their begging term. I said 'No!' Now, I was not for letting them know that I was alone, and so I stepped into the cabin, and, passing through the hold, came out at the fore-scuttle, changing my clothes as I went along. That made two men. Then the piece of bowsprit which I had sawed off at Buenos Aires, and which I had still on board, I arranged forward on the lookout, dressed as a seaman, attaching a line by which I could pull it into motion. That made three of us, and we did not want to 'yammerschooner' but for all that the savages came on faster than before. I saw that, besides four at the paddles in the canoe nearest to me, there were others in the bottom, and that they were shifting hands often. At eighty yards I fired a shot across the bow of the nearest canoe, at which they all stopped, but only for a moment. Seeing that they persisted in coming nearer, I fired the second shot so close to the chap who wanted to 'yammerschooner' that he changed his mind quickly enough and belched with fear, 'Buono Jo via Isla,' and sitting down in his canoe, he rubbed his starboard cat-head for some time. I was thinking of a good port captain's advice when I pulled the trigger, and I must have aimed pretty straight; however, a miss was as good as a mile for Mr. 'Black Pedro,' as he it was, and no other, a leader in several bloody massacres. He now directed the course of his canoe for the island, and the others followed him. I knew by his Spanish lingo and by his full beard that he was the villain I have named, a renegade mongrel, and the worst murderer in Tierra del Fuego. The authorities had been in search of him for two years. The Fuegians are not bearded. At night, March 8, at anchor in a snug cove at the Turn, every heart-beat counted thanks. Here I pondered on the events of the last few days, and, strangely enough, instead of feeling rested from sitting or lying down, I now began to feel faded and worn; but a hot meal of venison stew soon put me right, so that I could sleep. As drowsiness came on I first sprinkled the deck with the tacks that my old friend Sambligh had given me, and then I turned in. I saw to it that not a few of them stood 'business end' up; for when the Spray passed Thieves' Bay two canoes had put out and followed in her wake, and there was no disguising the fact any longer that I was alone. Now, it is well known that one cannot step on a tack without saying something about it. A pretty good Christian will whistle when he steps on the 'commercial end' of a carpet tack; a savage will howl and claw the air, and that was just what happened that night about twelve o'clock, while I was asleep in the cabin, where the savages thought they 'had me,' sloop and all. They changed their minds, however, when they stepped on deck, for then they thought that I or somebody else had them. I had no need of a dog; they howled like a pack of hounds. I had hardly use for a gun. They jumped pell-mell, some into their canoes and some into the sea, to cool off, I suppose, and there was a deal of free language over it as they went. I fired the rascals a salute of several guns when I came on deck, to let them know that I was at home, and then I turned in again, feeling sure that I should not be disturbed any more by people who left in so great a hurry.

**A Dinner in Mexico.**

"The American Club in Mexico City is a unique and interesting institution," said a former resident now in business in the sister republic. "It has about 450 members and occupies the whole of a sumptuously furnished mansion opposite the historic Iturbide Hotel, on San Francisco street. The initiation fee is \$100 for 'regulars' and \$50 a year dues, but now residents get off with a \$50 initiation fee alone. The concern is most admirably managed, and the cheapness and excellence of its cuisine is something really marvelous. What do you think of a first-class dinner for 3 1/2 cents? That is the charge to members, and it may interest clubmen in this city to know exactly what our steward gives us to eat at such a figure. Here is a sample dinner card that I happen to have in my pocket: Corned beef, radishes. Soup—veal broth, with rice. Fish—Breaded frogs' legs a la Poule. Entrees—Sautes of doves, with small strips of bacon; chops, with tomato sauce; braized spring lamb, with mint sauce; stuffed chiles a la Mexicana. Roast—Sirloin of beef. Vegetables—Mashed potatoes, boiled cabbage, stewed tomatoes. Desert—Baked apples, coffee, cheese, fruit.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

**Tooth Brushes.**

In selecting a tooth brush always get the best. A cheap tooth brush is only a waste of money. If the gums are hard and healthy a rather stiff brush should be selected, as will grow softer by use. The bristles of the brush should be of different lengths. In brushing the teeth put the tooth powder on the side of the brush, then work it up and down on the teeth so as to force the bristles in between the teeth. Upper teeth should be brushed downward and the lower ones upward, applying the brush both inside and outside, and also upon the grinding surface of the double teeth, where decay often commences. After brushing vigorously, rinse the mouth with clear water.

"Excuse me," said the stranger, on a hot July Sunday to the distinguished usher, "but is this the Church of the Heavenly Rest?"

"No," replied the usher, "that's just around the corner; but you can sleep here every bit as comfortably as you can there."

So the stranger entered.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**SOME NEW DOLLARS.**

**FRESH DESIGNS ADOPTED FOR UNCLE SAM'S PAPER MONEY.**

**The Treasury Dissatisfied With the "Art Notes" Now in Circulation.**  
**How the New Patterns Are Being Turned Out.**

The people of this country will be spending several new kinds of money soon. Already a few specimens of it have been printed in Washington, but the Treasury will not be prepared to issue it for a while yet, because it takes a good many millions of notes and certificates to fill the demand, and after they have gone through the presses they have to dry for weeks very slowly, so that the ink on them may not blur in handling. Besides, only the one-dollar and two-dollar silver certificates are finished; the first design for the five-dollar certificates has been rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other denominations are to come.

The reason for preparing these new designs for the paper currency is simply that those which adorn the bills now in circulation are not considered satisfactory. As one Treasury official said the other day: "The pattern of the present one-dollar note wouldn't make a decent newspaper cut." A couple of years ago the Government Bureau of Engraving decided that what the country really wanted was artistic money, and it hired some well-known artists to execute designs for the various denominations of certificates and notes. It was a beautiful idea, but somehow it has not proved a success. These high-art bills now in circulation, with their allegorical pictures and ornamental shields, wreaths and things, have excited nothing but derision on the part of the public and most particularly disgust in banks and counting rooms, where their obscure numbers have made them difficult to reckon.

"A money note is a piece of work purely technical," said the Treasury official above quoted, "and the purpose of its design is as far as possible away from an idea which an artist has in mind when he sits down to make a pretty picture. One wants a picture on the wall, or it may be suitable for a portfolio; the design of a bill requires first of all the quality of enduring wear with least possible injury. It has to pass through the greasy hands of the butcher, and across the sloppy counter of the beer-seller; it is crumpled in the pocket of the car conductor, and there is no sort of abuse that it is not liable to undergo. Accordingly every element in the makeup of the pattern ought to have special reference to durability. The principal lettering should be bold and black, so as not to be easily obliterated, and a good strong portrait is not only hard to obscure, but is the best safeguard against counterfeiting." About 50 per cent of the surface of the new bills on both sides will be left blank—firstly, in order to show the fibres of the paper better, and, secondly, designs more vividly and clearly. One trouble with the "art notes" is that their designs confuse the eye, making it more easily actually for a counterfeit to pass. The paper money about to be issued, on the other hand, is almost severely plain. An eagle with outspread wings is the principal ornament of the face of the one-dollar silver certificate, a portrait of Lincoln being engraved underneath it. The figure 1 and the Treasury seal are in bright blue, and both seal and denominational number will be of this color on all of the new certificates, so that the latter may be distinguishable at a glance from United States notes and bank notes. The two-dollar certificate has a head of Washington.

The Treasury people say that the value of the portrait as a safeguard against counterfeiting lies in the fact that we are all of us more familiar with human faces than any other objects in the world. We are accustomed to recognize our friends, and very soon we will become so well acquainted with a face on a new bill as to notice the smallest alteration in its expression. A steel engraved portrait cannot be perfectly imitated, and the difference of a line will produce a change in the expression which any one will perceive at a glance. The "art notes" have portraits on their backs, but these being printed in green are comparatively obscure, and the face of a bill, anyway, is the side usually examined. Experts admit that a note can be made handsome by engraving it all over, but they say that a few scattered fragments of design, very elaborate, are most difficult to counterfeit successfully. The new bills have comparatively simple patterns on their backs, but the geometrical lattice work used at the same time very complicated in its traceries, so as almost to defy imitation. All denominational figures are made large and plain, especially at the corners of the face, so as to render counting easy. In some of the "art notes" these all-important figures are actually obscured in an attempt to make them decorative.

The fibre paper will be retained in the new bills, notwithstanding objections made to it by some experts, who urge that it is practically worthless as a protection against counterfeiting. It was used long ago for a considerable time by the Government, but was discontinued because the people who owned the patent for it demanded an exorbitant royalty for the privilege of employing it. In the issue of United States notes of 1869 the ingenious scheme was originated of placing a band of colored fibres on the left hand side of the denominations under \$20, and on the right hand side of the larger denominations, the object of this being to beat that enterprising gentleman, "Pete" McCartney, who had developed a fad for washing the ink off small pads and printing big ones on the blanks thus obtained. In this way, obviously, he could get the real Treasury paper, fibre and all, at a relatively cheap rate.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

**Wise Birds.**

Some Australian birds lay their eggs in black sand, as if aware of its superior power of absorbing heat; others select the neighborhood of hot volcanic springs, whose warmth plays an important part in the hatching. The mould builders collect heaps of earth and leave as much as 18 feet high and 30 feet in diameter, and in this both their eggs are hatched.



## The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT—  
NO. 1109, "I" STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.  
as second-class mail matter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

O is copy per year.....\$2.00  
Six months.....\$1.00  
Three months......60  
City subscribers, monthly.....20

## A CHANGE IS NECESSARY.

THE BEE takes this opportunity of informing the President that the people want a change in two of the District Commissioners, Messrs. Beach and Wight. It is hoped that the President will see the importance of making these two changes. THE BEE desires to say that not one colored republican has been appointed under the present regime since the administration has been in power. The President cannot afford to allow his colored republican friends to be ignored as they have been and are being. A change in the District Commissionership is necessary.

## CANNOT MAKE A BLUNDER.

Commissioner Ross will take his time in selecting a successor to Mr. George F. T. Cook. The trustees were unanimous in their recommendation of removal, and there is no reason or cause for further delay. The people want a colored successor to Mr. Cook, and they want an outsider if necessary. There is some talk about Supervising Principal Montgomery, perhaps it is all talk. There is no man who would be less satisfactory to the people and teacher than Montgomery. THE BEE feels confident that Mr. Ross will not impose such burden upon the people. Mr. Ross is a friend to our people, and THE BEE feels that he will not make a blunder.

When President McKinley was South about a year ago, and when he delivered a speech to the effect of uniting the North and South, Rev. George W. Lee, among other things, said in a speech delivered in his church at a mass meeting, that President McKinley was South placing flowers upon the graves of rebels; that the people would get what they want if he was defeated.

When men cry out fraud, they should stop and reflect who it was distributing whiskey to voters and judges on election day. One story is good until another is told.

Crow is not the most delicious dish; but it is wonderful how capricious the human appetite is. Many of those who were most antagonistic to the present successful candidates are now claiming that they alone did it. But the successful candidates know who were their friends and will not fail to do credit to their devotion. At all events the cause of the administration of McKinley will be honestly advocated in the hope that the delegates are doing the bidding of their constituents.

The coming census is a matter of great interest to the American Negro. He will be expected to answer the enumerator when he comes next June, and naturally wishes to make a good showing in the big volumes that are to be printed about the people of the United States. "The population schedule" is the one which concerns everybody. On it are questions about name, age, sex, color, relationship to the head of the family and where each individual was born, as well as where the parents of each were born. The enumerator will ask who can read and write and how many months the children have gone to school. He will ask about the prosperity of the family, whether only the man works for money or whether the women and children do, too, and whether they own or rent the house they live in.

All the enumerator can do with this information is to write it down, for he has sworn not to tell anything about it, and then the papers will be sent to Washington to be worked out by electricity. The great books when printed, will show how fast the colored people have been improving and where they have made the greatest progress.

Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, one of the Negro's staunchest friends, will speak tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. before the Second Baptist Lyceum. A crowd of people should be on hand to greet him. Special music will be rendered by Misses Eva Belle, Lillian V. Green and Louise Morris.

## LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 20, 1900.

My Dear Friend Chase:

I hope it is not too late for congratulations. You are the one big-hearted Negro in Washington who continues to tug away and win. I know your fight was a hard one; but hard fights with victory at the end are worthy of genuine praise and admiration. Fight on, old boy.

I am your friend,

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

WISHES BEE EDITOR MUCH SUCCESS.

From the Alexandria, Va., Leader, Mar. 20, 1900.

The many friends and admirers of Editor W. Calvin Chase are arranging to give him a banquet at an early date. It will take place in Washington.

Our contention is that Negro editors are the true, unselfish leaders of the race. Generally the other fellows get the offices and, etc., while the Negro editor does the puffing. Therefore we rejoice when we see a Negro editor getting near the judges stand as a winner.

"HIS SUN HAS SET."

From the New York Age.

Editor William Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee, is now the big political force in the District of Columbia. He and Dr. J. E. Jones will be the two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Col. Perry Carson's political sun has set. They don't vote for President in the District of Columbia, but they have fun to burn of the fast and furious sort in choosing delegates.

From the Richmond, Va., Reformer.

Col. W. Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee, has been elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the District of Columbia. Accept our congratulations Mr. Chase and wear your honors worthily.

From the Athens, Ga., Clipper.

It gives us pleasure to note that Hon. W. Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee, has been elected as one of the delegates to represent the District of Columbia in the National Republican Convention. Mr. Chase is a true republican, a fearless leader and well deserves the honor.

From the Kentucky Bee.

The Paducah Bee congratulates the Washington Bee upon the fortune of its able editor, W. Calvin Chase, who will be half of the delegation to the District of Columbia to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in June.

From the Victoria Guide.

CHASE, of the Washington Bee, knocked his opponents out in one nothing, and was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, from Washington, D. C.

From the Topeka, Kan., Plaindealer.

The new king's name is Chase. But he will never fill Douglass's mantle.

From the Washington Correspondent N.Y.A. G.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the vernacular of ante-bellum days, last Tuesday was "a big day in the middle of the year," to the voters of this city. The election of delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention took place. Early in the morning voters appeared at the various polling places filled with enthusiasm and other things, some of the more enthusiastic ones attempting to vote several times before sunset. Two tickets were in the field, W. Calvin Chase and Dr. John E. Jones against Dr. Robert Reymann and Rev. Geo. W. Lee. The Chase forces vigorously assaulted the opposition, capturing the "laager," and driving the enemy from the field by the decisive majority of 7,000. It is alleged that Rev. Mr. Lee will enter a contest, and should he fail he will stump the North against McKinley this fall. His appearance upon the stump in this role, after his crushing defeat, would affect the colored voters of the North in the same manner that a snowball would affect the temperature of Hades. Chase and Jones will occupy seats at the Philadelphia "pow wow" as delegates, and L. H. Peterson and G. E. Emmons as alternates. Myron M. Parker will be the next National Committeeman. These gentlemen are staunch all supporters of President McKinley, and very popular with all classes of citizens here. We trust in the future that clergymen will take the hint offered by voters last Tuesday, and remain in their pulpits. The preacher-politician has had his day.

## UNIQUE NEGRO CLUB TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA.

Special dispatch to the Philadelphia, Pa., Record.

Philadelphia will see something interesting when the Washington delegates to the Republican National Convention reach the City of Brotherly Love. One of the delegates is W. Calvin Chase, the editor of the weekly organ of the colored race, the District. Calvin is a character, and has been notable and noticeable here for years. He stands six feet four in his golf shoes, and his complexion is a shade lighter than his shining silk hat. He is a gentleman of brains as well as color, and at the same time he is modest and unassuming in public matters. The unique thing in Calvin's appearance in Philadelphia will be his escort of colored friends. At a meeting last night it was decided to form a club of black men, none of whom should be less than six feet tall, to go to Philadelphia with Mr. Chase. They will be recruited from the Negro bloods of the town, and dress up in stylish attire. Mr. Chase himself is an elaborate dresser, and the club will do him honor in this respect. It is the plan to admit 500 colored men to membership in this escort club. At present the uniform decided on consists of black silk hats of the latest style, black linen trousers, tailor made, white linen dusters and white canes.

## JAPAN'S FUTURE EMPEROR

He Is About to Take Unto Himself A Wife

## THE BLUEST OF BLOOD

The Wedding Will Be a Royal Affair and the Bride Has All the Pin Money She Wants—The Rules of Etiquette in the Royal Court.

The girl who is to marry the Prince Imperial of Japan and who will consequently be the future Empress of that country is the Princess Sada Kuno who comes from one of the noblest families of the Empire. Prince Yoshitomo is the only son of the present Emperor and is 20 years old. Princess Sada is but 15.

The wedding will bring branches of the same families together, for the prince and his bride are cousins. His blood is, perhaps, a shade bluer than hers, although she can trace her ancestors farther back than any sovereign who now sits upon the throne in Christendom. Princess Sada Kuno is the third daughter of Prince Kuno, the head of the famous Fujiwara family, which was the controlling power in Japan from the seventh to the eleventh century. During those years the emperors were little more than puppets, managed by the Fujiwaras, who made their sons the chief



(The Prince Imperial of Japan.)

officials of the realm and strengthened their hold on the power by marrying their daughters to the emperors. The daughters were in these cases often the power behind the throne. By the laws of Japan the emperor must be a descendant of this family, or, rather, he must marry into one of five noble families of Japan, all of which have come from the ancient Fujiwaras. The princess herself was a sister of the late empress dowager, which makes her a cousin of her future husband.

The silk mills of Japan are at work producing their finest stuffs for the princess's trousseau. The hats and bonnets are being made by her majesty's own milliners and a great part of the trousseau will be of Japanese materials. At the same time many London and Berlin, so that altogether the bride's outfit will be something wonderful even for these times.

As to its cost no one can tell. Prince Kuno himself is not very rich, but he has given his daughter 100,000 yen, or \$50,000, for the purpose, and to this the emperor has added 400,000 more. This sum is equal to about \$250,000 in gold, and it certainly should be enough to cover the expenses of the imperial orange blossoms. If it should not the princess can draw further on his majesty, for he has just directed that a present of 700,000 yen, equal to \$350,000 in gold, be given to her out of the estate of the late empress dowager, who was her aunt. This makes her allowance for trousseau, pin money, etc., considerably more than half a million in gold, and she certainly should be able to buy some pretty things for that.

As to presents, starting out with these from his majesty, the imperial bride couple will have no end of them. They will come in all shapes and forms from all parts of the empire, and from high and low. There will be cranes and turtles of solid gold and solid silver without number. These things are emblematic of longevity and are very common as wedding gifts in Japan. He has not decided what the wedding ceremony will be nor whether it will be after the style of the old Japan or a new form gotten up by the advisers of the imperial household and the emperor to suit the new conditions. If it is according to the old forms her royal highness and the prince will dress for it in Japanese costume, the princess wearing about thirteen silk garments, one over the other, and going through several changes of clothes before the wedding is accomplished. In ordinary Japanese weddings no ring is used, and no promises are made by the pair as to fidelity, obedience, etc. The wedding consists of the drinking of a number of cups of Japanese wine or sake together in a certain way.

The princess is well advanced for her age. When she left school her chief studies were Japanese and Chinese literature, universal history, French, mathematics, penmanship and drawing. She has dropped everything but her history, geography and French and is devoting more time to her music. She now has private tutors, who come to her house to teach her. Her interest is noted for her poetic ability. She writes beautifully, and her poetry is noted as one of the most beautiful writers of Japanese poems. Her imperial majesty displayed marked poetic ability when she was as young as the Princess Sada, and her poems are now celebrated in the Japanese literature of the age.

## WAY OF THE OSTRICH

OBSERVATIONS BY ONE WHO RAISES THEM.

The Male Ostrich Has But One Mate and the Female Is Rather Stupid—Ostrich Amusements Are of a Peculiar Character.

The Phoenix, Arizona, herd of ostriches inhabits an alfalfa pasture of forty acres, three miles north of the city. The herd is second in size in America, numbering 175 birds, the largest herd being at Fullerton, Cal., and numbering 300 birds.

The first birds brought from South Africa to America for breeding purposes came to California in 1882. In 1888 fourteen chicks from this herd were brought to Phoenix for exhibition, and were bought by Josiah Harbert, who proposed to breed them. The purchase was made during the summer and Mr. Harbert put the young birds in coops, carefully covered the coops with cloths to keep out the sun, and drove out to his home in Alhambra. All the birds but two were smothered to death during the trip. It being impossible to distinguish between the sexes in young ostriches, Harbert purchased one of the male birds brought from Africa. The 175 birds constituting the present herd are his descendants. He has been honorably retired, and with the dignity befitting his patriarchal position he knocks the stuffing out of everything that comes within his reach. It was not long ago that he engaged Mr. Pickrell, President of the Arizona Ostrich Company, in an impromptu "scrap," and while Mr. Pickrell is a husky old bird himself and was armed with a wooden pitchfork, old "Oom Paul" hit him one welt and knocked him out for several days.

The ostrich is a monogamist. At least he has but one wife at a time. The mating is arranged by the human keeper, who puts each pair of birds in a separate corral. Mr. Ostrich is likely to consider the question of marriage for some days after he is introduced to his partner, and much thought on the question colors his shins and beak a bright red. When he finally determines that a family should be reared, he dives at the ground. He then drives his mate up to the nest and calls her attention to it by giving her a kick. If she is dull of comprehension, and she usually is, he continues to kick her and scold her, and his voice much resembles the roar of the lion. He is often compelled to go to the extreme of flogging her over the 8-foot fence forming the corral.

She finally, however, sees her duty and begins to lay eggs which average three pounds in weight. The first two or three eggs are not fertile and will not hatch. This fact, curiously enough, is known to the mother and she lays them outside the nest. But in this there is a wonderful provision of nature. On the African desert the nesting of the wild birds is done in the hills or mountains, far from water and the haunts of beasts or men. But where the nest may be many miles from water, the first requirement of the chick when he comes from the shell is water or its equivalent in liquid food. Hence the necessity of the two or three sterile eggs, which the mother breaks after her brood is born, and on which the chicks live until they are strong enough to travel.

Left to her own judgment the hen lays perhaps ten eggs, at the rate of one every two days, and when the brood is comfortably full, the incubation begins. But the artifice of man deceives her. He systematically takes the eggs from the nest, and as long as her work seems to be unfinished she continues to produce eggs. By this system two hens on the Phoenix farm lay year produce fifty eggs each. She cannot be deceived, however, as to the sterile eggs. If they are put in the nest she will continue to pull them out, and will finally quit laying and abandon the nest.

About fifteen eggs constitute a setting, and the period of incubation is forty-two days. The male bird does the greater share of this labor. He takes charge of the nest at 5 o'clock in the evening and remains with it until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the female takes charge. At noon he relieves her for an hour, while she lunches, and she then keeps house until 5 o'clock.

One of the most interesting characteristics of the ostrich is the manner in which he takes what may be called his "constitutional." Every morning at sunrise the herd of young males exercises in a foot race, which concludes in a combination cake walk and reel. In single file they will race around the pasture at a two-minute gallop, until they are thoroughly limbered up, and then suddenly forming in a group go through gyrations that suggest the waltz, the Virginia reel, the cake walk and the "happy jag." It is a grotesque performance, but there is a singular grace in the birds' play, and when they are in plumage, with their great wings spread, the sight is beautiful.—Phoenix Graphic.

## The Organist an Autocrat.

"If there ever is any trouble in the congregation about the music, and if the minister ever worries himself, it is admitted at once that the congregation and the minister are alone to blame," writes Jan Masarik in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "But there are other difficulties, and they may be mentioned in a spirit of becoming humility. For one thing, the organist is an artist, and every artist has a nature of special refinement which cannot be reached by the rough-and-tumble ordinary methods of life. With a man of common clay you deal in a practical, straightforward and even brutal fashion, arguing with him, complaining to him, and putting him right when he is wrong. But no man must handle precious porcelain in such fashion, or the artist will be instantly wounded and will resign and carry his pathetic story to every quarter, for, as a rule, the organist thinks that he is lifted above criticism and public opinion. It is impossible to teach him anything; it is an insult to suppose that anything could be better than the music he provides."

A heroic bronze statue of "Grief" has been placed upon the grave, at North Easton, of the late Oliver Ames, thirty-fifth Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution. It is the work of Robert Kraus, of Boston.

## RADIUM.

A New Chemical Which Is Better Than the X-Ray.

Prof. George F. Barker, of the physical laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, exhibited last week for the first time in America, the newly discovered chemical element radium, which seems destined to create a great stir in the scientific world. Years ago Becquerel found that salts of the rare metal uranium possessed the power of throwing off a feeble and invisible radiance, like the X rays. Mme. Curie, in Paris, last year isolated from the Bohemian mineral pitchblend two other elements that behave in the same manner, but are far more active. One of them she called "polonium" and the other "radium." The latter is said to be 100,000 times as intense as uranium in its photographic effect.

Prof. Barker has been experimenting with all three of these elements and with the mineral pitchblend or uraninite from which the two new elements are derived. He showed to the Bibliographical Club here this week a series of photographic plates on which impressions had been produced by these substances. His procedure has been as follows:

"A photographic plate was inclosed in black paper and then covered with yellow paper. After one whole day's exposure to the sunlight no effect was produced. This precaution proved the thoroughness of the protection. Then the various metals and salts were placed upon the paper-covered plate and they produced dark stains.

"In order to take photographs of objects such as a hand or foot these objects would be placed between the metal and the plate, and the result would be similar to those obtained by the X rays such substances as bone would show clearly through the flesh and surrounding tissue. A photograph can be taken by means of radium in half a minute.

"The importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated. The wonderful results of the X rays now so useful in surgical diagnosis, can be duplicated by a method much cheaper. Moreover radium seems to suffer no diminution of energy or loss of weight during the process. In addition to producing an impression on the photographic plate, radium produces phosphorescence, and discharges electrical bodies. Thus it will be seen that it possesses all the qualities of the Roentgen rays.

"Radium apparently violates one of the fundamental laws of physics, namely, that of the conservation of energy. It does not derive its photographic power from the sunlight, but loses it by expenditure."—N. Y. Tribune.

## BRIAR PIPES.

Signs by Which a Smoker Can Tell a Good One.

It is strange, and yet it is a fact, that the English workman is of no use in the manufacture of pipes. The most skillful artisans are either the Austrians or the French. The pipemakers are a very select, small body, and observe every precaution to prevent their trade being learned by outsiders. The workmen are clever and they can earn high wages.

Speaking of the cost of a pipe a successful manufacturer remarks: "When the blocks arrive over here they are at once sorted. Out of one gross of blocks I rarely ever get more than three or four pieces of wood for the ordinary everyday pipe. The remaining seven dozen pieces of wood are thrown into the furnace, and I might mention help considerably to generate the necessary steam power for the machinery. Thus fully 60 per cent. of the material I purchase is of no use whatever, and it is this extraordinary amount of waste that causes the briar pipe to be so expensive.

The prevailing defect, I may mention by the way, is generally in the form of a crack in the wood. I used to sell these defective blocks of briar at a penny apiece, and have sent away as many as 40,000 condemned briars at a time, but now I burn them all. The briars were sent abroad and the cracks and flaws stopped with putty or some other composition and then steeped in a strong solution of permanganate of potash, which deeply colored the wood and made the defect invisible except on close inspection. All those briars you see of a very deep color have passed through the permanganate of potash bath, and you may rest assured that there is a defect somewhere—they would not be that color if it were not so, because natural briar is of a medium light hue.

As to the average life of a briar pipe, you may take it for granted that a pipe will last you as many years as it costs you shillings. That is to say, if you pay six shillings for a pipe if you are a moderate smoker, it will last you six years. The style of briar pipe that is mostly in demand is that with a bowl cut the straight way of the grain. This is not the most reliable kind of pipe, as the sudden expansion by the heat and contraction of the wood when you stop smoking cause it to split in a short time. The best pattern of briar is that with a bowl the grain of which is very mottled in appearance, or, as the trade call it, the "bird's-eye grain." This will never split."

## Courtship Oom Paul's Nieces.

The Boer girl of the country districts of the South African Republic is able to go to town only once or twice a year, and then it is to attend the Nachtmahl, or communion, which is the chief festival of these deeply religious people," writes Howard C. Hillebrand, of "The Boer Girl of South Africa," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "The journey to the town is made in ox-teams, and may require a week's or a month's time, but it is always an epoch in a Boer girl's life, especially if she is about sixteen, when she is supposed to have attained the matrimonial age. Then some tall, robust Boer youth, whom she has met at former Nachtmahls, may summon enough courage to ask her whether he may call at her home and have an 'up-sitting,' which is a sort of ultimatum before an ultimatum. If she consent the young Boer will shortly afterward ride on horseback many miles across the plain to the girl's home, and will prove that he is worthy of her love by 'sitting-up' and talking with her from sundown until break of day. For two young Boers to arrive at this period of courtship is equivalent to announcing the engagement, and then the prospective bride begins preparation for the wedding."

## FEAR OF HYPNOTISM

IT GIVES A SINGLE YOUNG MAN ANXIETY.

He Is Afraid He Is Going to Be Married in Spite of Himself, and So He Gives the License Clerk a Timely Warning.

Lowell Putnam is in a predicament. He is afraid he is going to be married. He doesn't want to be married yet he is fearful that he will awaken some morning and find a wife among his possessions. He believes that a certain young woman has set her cap for him and will carry her desire into effect by hypnotizing him.

Putnam called at the marriage license office yesterday and explained matters, partially. He did not go into many details, but he wanted it thoroughly understood that if he called at the Courthouse, and asked for a license to wed it was to be refused. He said he did not want a license and if he came for one it would be evident that he was under the hypnotic influence of the young woman who accompanied him.

These rather peculiar remarks led a member of the Republic staff to ask Mr. Putnam for an explanation. Mr. Putnam was at his home, 1121 New Leonard avenue, and he received the reporter in a room whose walls were literally covered with guitars, mandolins and violins. They were hung in racks which extended from the ceiling to the floor, and scattered about on tables and chairs were other instruments. Pictures of music lay upon the mantle shelf, and filled the bookcase. Mr. Putnam explained the array with the remark that he played a little sometimes. In the directory he is accredited with being a professional musician. He became ill at ease when the subject of his visit to the marriage license office was broached, and said that he was simply explaining the deal of trouble and notoriety which, he said, he was anxious to avoid in the future. After a time, however, he consented to say a little about the case.

"Some time ago I met a young woman who has since manifested an unusual interest in me. I did not mind this at first because she refined and was a very nice girl, and two or three days later she was in love with me and wished to marry me. Perhaps she did not say so in so many words, but I interpreted what she did say and her actions correctly, I know.

"Then I realized for the first time the power she had over me. I followed her every suggestion without being able to tell why—except that it was hypnotism. Sometimes these suggestions were spoken, sometimes not. At any rate, I obeyed them."

It was remarked that perhaps Mr. Putnam, because of his previous experience with hypnotists, was an unusually good subject, and the young woman was simply explaining the matter to Mr. Putnam shook his head.

"No," she has an object. I am not going to tell you how I found out it was her intention to marry me, but it was in a way that leaves no doubt in my mind as to her intentions. She has resolved upon it, and my trip to the license office was simply for my own protection. I have no objections to the young woman personally, but I do not intend to marry her if I can help it. "I know from what I have done at her suggestion that it would be an easy matter for her to come here some morning, place me in her power and compel me to obtain a license, and marry her. While in a hypnotic state my actions do not betray the fact to any one, and, therefore, no preacher would refuse to marry us. I know what is going on, but am powerless to break away from the influence which this young lady exerts over me.

"I explained matters at the license office, and told the man I saw there not to give me a license under any condition whatever. I told him that if I did apply I might plead ever so hard for the license and offer him any reward if he would issue it, but he must not listen to me, as I would be in a hypnotic state if I applied for the paper."

"Of course, if the girl learns of this—for I do not think she understands the complete control she has over me—she will probably try and get me under her control and take me to some other city for the purpose of marrying me. For that reason I have taken other precautions of which I do not care to speak."

Mr. Putnam refused to give the name of the pretty young woman who is trying to hypnotize him, and his brother Joseph, who is employed in a Washington avenue wholesale house, said he could not imagine who she might be. In fact, he was surprised to know of no one whose actions might lead his brother to believe she was trying to marry him.

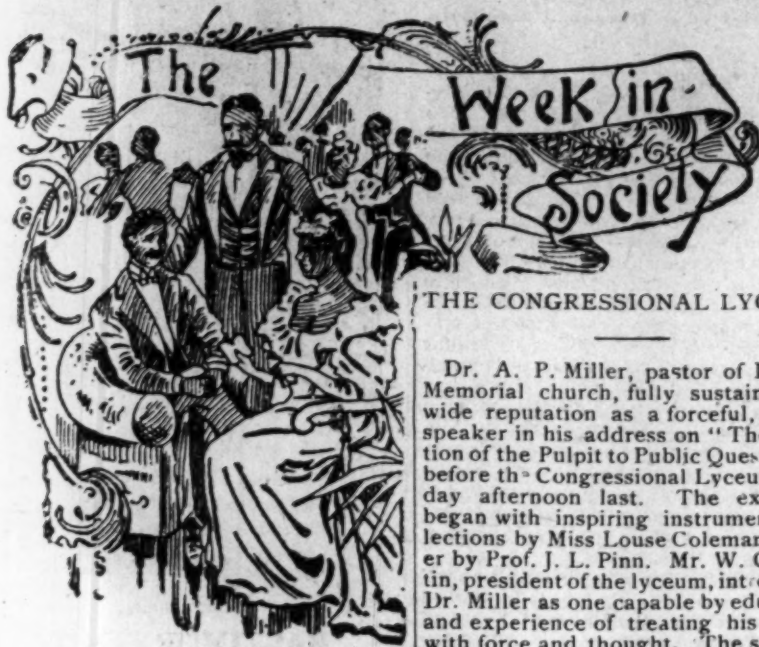
Mr. Putnam is about 30 years old. He received considerable advertising a few years ago when a hypnotist and spiritualist left town rather suddenly after interesting a number of young persons in his work. The owner of his departure was a tragedy in which the son of one of the best known families in town figured.—St. Louis Republic.

## Phonography.

Shorthand of a rudimentary sort was practiced by the Romans. Jiro, the freedman of Cicero, introduced a system which was only an abbreviated longhand. The ideal held before them by inventors of modern shorthand systems is more rapid and accurate. It is described by one of the early fathers of the art, Peter Bales (1547-1600), in these words:—"To write as fast as a man speaketh treatably." He acknowledges that this may seem hard saying, but insists that in effect it is not. It is very easy, "comprising a many commodities under a few principles, the shortness whereof is attained by memory, and swiftness by practice, and sweetness by industry."

Not even an approximation, however, to this ideal was reached until 1837, with the publication of Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand, entitled "Phonography." He revolutionized the art by making his stenographic signs represent the sounds of the English letters. Other inventors like Anderson and Taylor, have made more or less important improvements upon Pitman's system, but Pitman remains the master of modern phonography and the book of human achievement.





## THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM

Dr. A. P. Miller, pastor of Lincoln Memorial church, fully sustained his wide reputation as a forceful, logical speaker in his address on "The Relation of the Pulpit to Public Questions," before the Congressional Lyceum Sunday afternoon last. The exercises began with inspiring instrumental selections by Miss Louise Coleman, prayer by Prof. J. L. Pinn. Mr. W. C. Martin, president of the lyceum, introduced Dr. Miller as one capable by education and experience of treating his theme with force and thought. The speaker stated that in the Bible was the best authority for the truthfulness of his contention. He referred to Noah as having warned the people his day that their many sins would result in their destruction. He mentioned the names of Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, David, Solomon and many others of the ancient world who while serving God, took a most active part in public and national affairs. Even Christ himself was deeply interested in matters of public concern. That in the early days of the abolition movement the pulpit of the country was silent on the institution of slavery, and that it was not until the northern pulpit, led by Henry Ward Beecher, began to fearlessly denounce this great national sin did the world view its enormity. He concluded by saying that the silence of the pulpit today on mob violence and other terrible outrages upon humanity and human rights seemed unnatural and was conclusive evidence of cowardice.

The paper was discussed by Rev. W. J. Howard, Lawyer R. S. Smith, Professors J. L. Pinn and Jesse Lawson and Mr. A. F. Manly. Messrs Manly and Lawson were introduced by the chairman and made brief speeches regarding the Afro-American Council and its work. The lyceum's collection of \$1.30 was turned over to Mr. Manly and added to the \$16.50 subscribed by the members present. The instrumental and vocal solos by Misses Georgia Savoy and Eva E. Bell respectively were heartily appreciated. Under the direction of Prof. W. J. Howard, much interest is being manifested in the musical exercises by the ladies who attend the lyceum. Tomorrow Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor will address the lyceum on "The Importance of Art."

## COLORED MEN'S BANQUET.

KEUNION DINNER O I DEMO-  
CRATIC ORGANIZATION FOR NEXT  
THURSDAY.

The United Colored Democracy intends to have a reunion dinner at its headquarters, 152 West 53rd st., next Thursday evening 8 P. M. Tables will be set on the first and second floors of the building. There will be about 200 diners at \$2 a plate.

There are in the borough of Manhattan alone about 9,000 colored voters, 97 per cent of whom voted the republican ticket up to 1897. In the campaign of that year Mr. Croker put Edward E. Lee in charge of the colored voters, telling him that if he made a good showing that he (Croker) would recognize and treat the colored Democrats just as he did the white voters of that party, according to the number of votes cast by them. Lee went to work and organized the United Colored Democracy, with headquarters at 152 West 53rd st.

Through this organization Robert A. Van Wyck, for Mayor, received 52 per cent. of the colored votes in Manhattan. In 1898 Augustus Van Wyck, for Governor, received 65 per cent. of these votes. At the election of 1899 71 per cent. was cast for the Democratic ticket—an off year.

The United Colored Democracy enrolled at the last general election 3,162 bona-fide colored Democratic voters, eligible at the next democratic primary election.

Edward E. Lee, chief of the United Colored Democracy, was born in Virginia about 35 years ago. He is six feet two inches high and weighs 210 pounds.

In leaving the Republican party and going into the Democratic party Lee took nearly 1,000 colored Republicans with him to organize the United Colored Democracy.

Ralph E. Langston, leader of the colored Democrats of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and who has just been elected president of the United Colored Democracy, is the second oldest son of the late John Mercer Langston, who was Minister to Hayti for eight years, under Presidents Grant and Hayes respectively. He has lived in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District for about fifteen years, and was a Republican leader and worker up to 1897. His advent into the party has greatly helped to cut the usual Republican majority of 3,000 to 667 at the fall election in the Twenty-fifth.

Anthony McCarthy of the Corporation Counsel's office and vice president of the United Colored Democracy is a native of Georgia. He came to this city in 1882 and cast his first vote for David B. Hill in 1885. He was appointed to his first public position by former District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll as confidential messenger in the District Attorney's office. He was retained by the late Col. Fellows and is now confidential messenger to Corporation Counsel Whalen.

Sunday afternoon last Miss H. H. Beason addressed the Congressional Lyceum at Oddfellows Hall. Miss Beason is one of our most popular teachers and the vice president of the Christian Endeavor Society of Mt. Zion Church West Washington.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift and sure, leaving Washington, B. & O. R. R. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, 3 P. M., arriving New York 8 P. M. Exquisite dining and cafe car service.

## LIVING IN THE STONE AGE.

A New Eskimo Tribe Has  
Just Been Found.

## ALL DEAD TO THE WORLD

They Live Just as They Did When  
They Emigrated From, Nobody  
Knows Where—They Speak an Un-  
known Dialect—Remarkable People.

On a big island in Hudson's Bay a hitherto unknown tribe of Eskimo has been found.

Whalers discovered them, and the authorities at the Museum of Natural History in New York, hearing the news, sent Captain C. Cromer to investigate them.

Until the last few months these people had never seen a white man. The island which they inhabit is called Southampton Island, and is almost as large as the State of Maine. It is at the northwestern end of Hudson's Bay. For centuries this tribe has not had the slightest communication with other Eskimo. When discovered they were still living in the stone age, and knew no metals until they were introduced within a year by visiting whalers, and to-day they live just as they did when they first emigrated—from no one knows where. Their residence probably antedates the discovery of America by Columbus.

They speak a dialect different from that of any other known tribe. Their huts are built of the skulls and jaws of whales, covered over with skins of animals. Snow huts are the fashion among other Eskimo.

In the middle of their primitive dwelling stands the stone lamp (raised a little from the ground) which lights the home, heats it, cooks the food, serves for melting snow, drying clothes and the perfecting of some of their weapons and implements. Among the Greenland Eskimo this lamp is hollowed out of soapstone, but on Southampton Island the lamp is made of a flat piece of limestone, around the edge of which narrow pieces of limestone are glued. Their pots are made of the same material, one slab serving as the bottom and four others for the ends and sides of the queerest square pot ever made. The glue is made of deer's blood, grease and fish roe. One glance at the inside of one of these pots lined with this pitchy mass is enough to take away a white man's appetite for a week.

Into the limestone lamp, which is an oval, a foot or so wide and about two inches deep, is put oil from whale blubber. The wick is a piece of moss. The pot is placed over the lamp on a support, on which hangs a piece of blubber which melts from the heat and feeds the lamp continually.

The dress of these people also differs in design from that of other Eskimo. The women's clothing is made of the skin of the reindeer.

The members of this tribe live together by fishing and hunting, the whale being the chief article of diet. The bone harpoons they use are tipped with chipped flints, as well as their arrows and spears. The ingenuity with which they utilize the whalebone is most surprising. Cups and buckets are made of it by bending it round and sewing on the bottoms. Whalebone serves them for weapons and implements of utility. They even press it into service for making to bogganlike sleds. Some of their sledges are of walrus tusks as runners and with deer's antlers as crosspieces. On so large an island as theirs there is an abundance of game, such as the



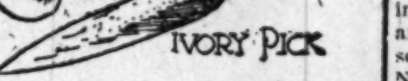
DOG WHIP  
FOR SLEDGING



BONE  
HATCHET



WHALE BONE  
SPOONS



IVORY PICK

seals, walrus and caribou. There are only fifty-eight persons in the whole tribe, so it is probable that it has decreased largely during the centuries. The island is thirty miles away from the nearest point on the shore of Hudson Bay, where there is a colony of Eskimos, and it is only once in a very long time that this strait freezes over. The tribe cherishes a tradition that about seventy-five years ago this happened, and two hunters from the mainland visited them, though the visitors were as much astonished as their hosts to know that there were other men on earth. Each tribe believed that they were the only people in existence. Strangers never visited them again, nor did they make any attempt to return the call. In the large amount of valuable material which Captain Cromer has brought back with him are many curious implements and weapons.

## VOLCANOES.

Views of a Young Lady Who Has  
Lived Long in Hawaii.

Some of the happiest days of my life were spent on a table land looked down upon by the three great mountains of Hawaii, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea and Hualalai, in height 13,650, 13,805 and 8,275 feet. I wonder if there is another place in the world more beautiful than those great ranch lands whence one gets a view of rose-colored Kea, somber and ghostly Loa, and the lower crags of Hualalai. Perhaps Mauna Loa, from the Volcano House on the brink of the crater of Kilauea, is better. One does not realize at Kilauea that one is on the side of Mauna Loa, 4,000 feet above sea level, for the summit is miles away, and seemingly, miles up in the clouds. From the hostelry Mauna Loa looks quiet and ghostly; unless touched by the red light of the sun, when it becomes a mountain of fire.

Late news tells us it is now a veritable mountain of fire; that a noise heard at the Volcano House, twenty miles away, announced a terrific explosion had occurred, and that the light of the fountains of fire can be seen for forty miles around. We wait further news with much interest and some anxiety; three great lava streams traveling in different directions, down the sides of that huge mountain, surely will work havoc to some of the smiling country that lies on its sides, as well as cover the ruined land that marks the old flows. When one thinks of the fine growth of young coffee trees; of the wide ranch lands, where roam wild cattle and sheep; of the wonderful tropic forests jungled with fern, chuna and pandanus trees; when one thinks of friends that live on these coffee and ranch lands, one wishes there was a cable to bring daily news from old Mokuawewe, the summit crater of Mauna Loa.

In the old time whenever an eruption took place it was the custom to pick the ohelo berries, which grow in great quantities near the volcano, and throw them into the crater as an offering to Pele. Hogs and other property were often thrown into the streams of lava. It is rumored that modern monarchs tried this latter method of appeasing the wrath of Pele; and, strange coincidence, the day after one of such ceremony the lava flow ceased to advance. A native girl, with wide-distended eyes and in a hushed voice, told me of Pele's recent appearances; how the old people tell of seeing her flying about the country at night, sometimes having the form of a very ancient woman, sometimes very young and beautiful. I could not decide whether the girl, who lived in a primitive part of Hawaii, believed the stories or not; the Hawaiian of to-day, while ashamed to acknowledge faith in the old superstitions, of course, has not wholly departed from the beliefs of his fathers. Alexander in his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," tells how one superstition was broken down by Kapolani—not the dowager Queen, who lived about seventy-five years ago. In her youth she was intemperate and dissolute, but later in life became an example of virtue to her countrywomen. Up to her time it had been tabooed for any woman to ascend the mountain to the volcano, or to pick the ohelo berries, sacred to Pele, dread goddess of the place. After her conversion to Christian beliefs, Kapolani determined to break the spell of belief in Pele, and teach the superstitious natives to worship the true God. She made a journey of 150 miles, mostly on foot. On approaching the volcano she met the priestess of Pele, who warned her not to go near the crater, and predicted her death if she violated the taboos of the goddess. "Who are you?" demanded Kapolani. "One in whom the goddess dwells," was the reply. In answer to a pretended letter of Pele's, Kapolani quoted passages from the Scriptures, setting forth the character and power of the true God, until the priestess was silenced and confessed that Kekua, the deity, had left her. Kapolani and her company of eighty persons descended over five hundred feet to the black ledge. There, in full view of the grand and terrific action of the inner crater, she ate the berries consecrated to Pele, and threw stones into the burning lake, saying, "Jehovah is my God. He rules all and I fear not Pele. If I perish by her anger, then you may fear Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah and he preserve me when breaking her taboos, then you must fear and serve him alone." This has been called one of the greatest acts of moral courage ever performed. Miss Yonge well described the scene in a chapter called "An Hawaiian Chief-ness." After Tennyson's death among his papers was found a poem in honor of this same heroine. It was published in the Illustrated London News and afterward in a late edition of Tennyson's poems. He wrote:

Noble the Saxon who hurled at his idol  
A valorous weapon in olden England!  
Great, and greater, and greatest of women,  
Island heroine Kapolani,  
Clomb the mountain, and flung the berries,  
And dared the goddess, and freed the people of Hawaii.  
—Katherine Pope in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Discretion After Investigation.  
They were speaking of the new woman movement.

"If a girl proposed to you," she said, "you wouldn't dare refuse her."  
"If a girl had the nerve and the determination to make a proposal," he replied, "I wouldn't dare marry her."  
In view of the circumstances she decided to wait for him to speak first, alcazo Evening Post.

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## "The Busy Corner."

ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST MONEY!

The Cloak serves a Notable spread of Values.

Feminine fondness for beautiful apparel is to be pleased by the stock we have gathered. There's one feature we desire to emphasize above the superabundance of the goods, and that is prices. We conquered in various ways, but principally through hard search and with diplomacy with which we fought months ahead of the usual time. The results are better made garments—more carefully designed and lower in price.

Half a hundred Fine Twilled Habit Cloth Suits, with nobby double-breasted Eton jackets—scallop ed front and tight back—new flare skirt, shown in a line of Tans, Grays, Oxfords and Blues. Positive \$7.98 values. Reduced to \$5.00

Ladies' Fine All wool Suits in vicuna cloth—in Black, Cadet, Oxford, Gray, Royal and Brown. Every jacket lined with standard taffeta silk—skirts with new box pleat and flare—we guarantee them the best \$12 value in town. Reduced to \$6.98

Women's Superior Habit Cloth Suits, in pretty Tans, Grays, Browns, Castors, Mode, Navy, Royal and Black—nobby tight-fitting or flare front jackets and box back skirts. Don't fail to see them at the low price of \$10.00

Women's Scotch Gray Homespun Suits, made of the new plaid-back material—latest Eton and tight-fitting effect—jackets and skirts richly and finished and made with the new flare or box pleated backs. They are the \$16.50 kind. Reduced to \$12.98

Woman's suit made of the finest twilled cheviot, with stylish Eton jacket and new Grecian fold back skirt. The entire costume is handsomely appliqued in silk, making a strikingly well gown. Ordinarily the price should be \$25.00. By a special effort we start the season at \$17.50

Tailor-made Suits, cut from the finest Venetian cloth, represented in a rich line of Tans, Castors, Mode, Royal, Navy and Black. Made with the new nobby tight-fitting jacket—lined with taffeta silk, and finely finished. The skirts have the new box pleat, and are lined with the best quality of percale. \$25.00 is the actual selling price of this suit. We make a special offer at \$19.75

Women's Fine Imported Broadcloth Suits, lined throughout with silk—jackets are the new double-breasted and tight fitting out. Skirts are of the new flare and box effect. All sizes from 32 to 44. We call special attention to the cloth in this suit, which is thoroughly sponged before making. A \$45.00 value but we'll start off at \$25.00

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In Tales of Fiction  
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The most successful man in the city is Horn, the tailor. He left for Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday to have shipped to this city his new spring import goods. It is the biggest lot of new spring goods that have ever been shipped to this city by any importer. Do you need a

## NEW SPRING SUIT?



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If you want a new spring suit made from imported goods, H the tailor, will make you a new suit. Give him a call at once.  
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Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Refunded.  
Makes the skin white and fair.  
Removes Black heads, Freckles, Moth patches, and Pimples.  
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Imported and Domestic.  
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J. H. Babney,  
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Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables, carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.  
Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. street, n. w., to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables in  
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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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Sheaves of Wheat

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THE MOST RELIABLE DENT-  
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PAINLESS EXTRACTION, OLD  
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Will be wreathed with a most engaging  
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## White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW

PINCH TENSION,

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TENSION RELEASER,

at complete and useful devices ever  
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The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,  
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,  
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,  
And will serve and please you up to the full  
limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccu-  
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## WINES &amp; LIQUORS

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They banish pain  
and prolong life.ONE  
GIVES  
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## RIPANS

No matter what the matter is, one will do you  
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A new style packet containing TEN TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale  
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One dozen of the five-cent cartons (10 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents  
to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 16 Spruce Street, New York—on a single carton (five  
tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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Established 1870.

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Repairing Called for and Delivered.

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## GINSENG ROOT.

The Peculiar Qualities Attributed  
to It by Chinese Superstition.

C. H. Mead, a Delaware County  
druggist, was at the Broadway Central  
Hotel last night. "I've been disposing  
of a lot of ginseng root to an exporter  
in Cedar street," said he. "Nearly all  
of it goes to China. The Japs don't use  
it, but the Chinese think there's nothing  
like ginseng. It is a slender, slow-  
growing shrub, found all through the  
North, and there is a good deal of it in  
Delaware and Sullivan counties. The  
root, dried, brings \$6 a pound here in  
Manhattan. The Chinese ascribe all  
sorts of virtues to it, and the value of  
each individual root depends on its size  
and shape. A big root brings enormous  
prices in China. It has no particular  
medicinal properties. It has been an-  
alyzed more than once, and the absolute  
absence of healing qualities in the  
herb is perfectly well known to the  
druggists of this country. That makes  
no difference to the Chinaman, however.  
He believes it is the greatest cure-all,  
and the root possesses a charm in its  
eyes. The possession of a big root will  
make the first baby boy in a native  
Chinese family exceedingly wise and  
valiant. In fact, it is believed that af-  
ter a big root is secured the first male  
child will turn out to be a mandarin  
or something of that sort. If the root,  
besides being large, possesses any pecu-  
liarities suggesting a resemblance in  
outline to the human form, then  
that root is indeed a jewel, and worth  
more than gold. Just how long the  
Chinese will keep on believing in gin-  
seng root is a problem. It is a good  
thing for the backwoodsman of Dela-  
ware and Sullivan counties. When the  
women and children have nothing  
else to do they stroll out in the forests  
and dig ginseng. They frequently ac-  
cumulate \$100 worth in a single year.  
It is a shrub of slow growth, however,  
taking five years to become of mer-  
chantable size. It is cultivated suc-  
cessfully, though, on a small scale by  
some of our farmers. The cultivated  
root brings \$7 and \$8 a pound. The  
ginseng found in the Southern States  
is rather inferior, while Canada grows  
the best of all."—N. Y. Exchange.

## SMALL BILLS.

There is a Scarcity of These of One  
and Two Dollars.

The United States Treasury is being  
appealed to for small bills. It has none  
to spare. Nor has it any silver dollars,  
uncovered by certificates, which it can  
part with. Gold is being offered in  
vain for these once despised coins,  
which it was almost impossible to get  
the people to handle. Evidently there  
is a phenomenal lack of small-change  
bills, due to the increasing magnitude  
of pay-rolls and of retail purchases. Ac-  
cording to the United States Treasury  
there were outstanding July 31, 56-  
378,256 one-dollar bills, 17,184,885 two-  
dollar bills and 57,620,344 five-dollar  
bills. There were also in circulation  
63,158,273 silver dollars. The one-dol-  
lar bills and silver dollars aggregate  
119,536,529. This is an average of one  
and one-half per capita. Small bills  
and coins circulate with such rapidity  
and thus do so much work that seem-  
ingly the facilities for making one-  
dollar payments ought to be ample.  
But, in the first place, the Treasurer's  
figures are excessive. They make no  
allowance for bills that have been de-  
stroyed. In the next place, the savings  
of the very poor are primarily in small  
bills. They cannot afford to save more  
than a dollar or two at a time. Thou-  
sands of the smaller bills are out of  
circulation because they are boarded  
up. Furthermore, men who usually  
draw checks for small sums do not do  
so now because of the two-cent stamp.  
That has added to the demand for  
small bills. But without going into the  
reasons for the scarcity, it is evident  
that the country, with its increasing  
population and expanding retail traffic,  
needs more small bills, and those are  
the ones the Treasury should supply  
by substituting them for notes of high-  
er denominations whenever such notes  
are paid into the Treasury. If small  
bills in excess of the demand are is-  
sued they will gradually find their way  
back to Washington.—Chicago Tribune.

## Trouble With Cables.

The saw fish poking in the mud with  
his serrated snout has been blamed for  
piercing cables, but never caught in the  
act. In any case, it is a fact that some  
fishes do penetrate submarine cables,  
for the writer took part in a cable ex-  
pedition from Para to Cayenne, and  
scarcely had the cable been successfully  
laid on the bottom of the sea when it  
failed altogether. I was also present  
on the repairing expedition and actual-  
ly saw fragments of fishes' teeth  
picked out of the faults as caused by  
the real bites of some fish, and not the  
angry strokes of a sawfish. The iron  
wires protecting the cable had been  
forcibly crushed as between powerful  
jaws, and, as I have said, bits of the  
teeth were found sticking in the India  
rubber which coated the copper wire.  
More than one whale has been entan-  
gled in a submarine cable and suffocated  
under water. A notable instance  
occurred in the Persian Gulf, where  
the cable was lying slack, and the re-  
pairing ship hauled up the dead body  
of the mammal. Mr. Lumsden, of her  
majesty's telegraph ship Monarch, has  
told me that in repairing a postoffice  
cable in the North Sea he once pulled  
up the wreck of a small schooner  
which had sunk upon the cable. It is  
not infrequent for fishing boats and  
other vessels to cut cables with their  
anchors and say nothing about it. Mr.  
Hockin, a well-known telegraph engi-  
neer, was once on board a steamer  
which anchored off Lisbon and cut a  
cable in lifting her anchor. With ready  
ingenuity he improvised a battery and  
telegraphed the exact position to the  
telegraph office in the city, and so  
saved the cable engineers a good deal  
of time and trouble.

## Wonderful Discovery.

A young hopeful sat in the window  
a long time the other night during a  
thunder storm and contemplated the  
scene with a wise look on his face.  
Then he turned to his mother and said:  
"Mamma, the angels are scratching  
matches on the sky."

The One-I have been in society  
ever since I was 15.

The Other—Tell me, was it not much  
easier to get in in the early days?

## NOT FISH STORIES.

But Tales of a Hardened Mountaineer  
Climber.

Fish stories are all very well in their  
way, observes the New York Commer-  
cial Advertiser, but when it comes to  
an out and out "yarn" the man of the  
woods can outdo any fisherman who  
ever pulled a sea serpent aboard while  
fishing for black bass. Bear, deer and  
wildcat yarns enliven the cool even-  
ings in the Adirondacks just now, but  
the other day an Englishman who has  
a passion for climbing added his mite  
to the fund of romance. He is climb-  
ing all the mountains of America sys-  
tematically. Pike's Peak, Mount  
Washington and Whiteface he consid-  
ers worthy of his skill. But Blue  
Mountain is an ant hill. He went up  
on its crest one evening to see the sun  
rise, and after trotting home to break-  
fast and spending the day fishing he  
went up again to see the sun set (most  
people start at 5 in the morning and  
come home at 7 in the evening when  
they climb Blue Mountain).  
"Of course, I'm a hardened climber,"  
said this energetic Briton as he stirred  
the fire of pine boughs, and I've had  
some funny experiences. Climbing  
isn't dangerous out here, that's why I  
get about so quickly. I remember  
once, years ago, when I was quite a  
young fellow, my two brothers and I  
were clambering about in the Gornier  
glacier with an elderly uncle of ours.  
He was a roly-poly old chap, and he  
slipped and got wedged up to his waist  
in a crack in the ice, so firmly that we  
almost despaired of ever getting him out  
again. We pulled and tugged and  
nearly dragged all his clothes off; then  
we gave him our flasks to drink. He  
said he didn't know what was the use  
of writing and talking so much about  
the St. Bernards when a fellow could  
get in such a plight as his and not be  
able to get any assistance. Then he  
called the whole party together and be-  
gan to dictate a codicil to his will, cut-  
ting out any legatees 'who might hap-  
pen to be present on the occasion of  
any accident resulting in his demise.' I  
remember the wording of it to this  
day—it made such an impression on  
me at the time!"  
"How terrible! And then I suppose  
he perished miserably?" broke in an  
awed voice.  
"Oh, dear, no," said the bold Briton,  
cheerily. "My brothers and I made a  
super-human effort and hauled him to  
the surface just in time."

## Didn't Get Out of the Way.

Reminiscently, the Chicago Post  
tells of the push cart full of drugs that  
met John Baughman in the manufac-  
turers' building of the World's Fair  
one day in 1893. John was a tall and  
broad citizen from Indiana, and while  
his clothes were good he took up much  
room, as a large man may, and led peo-  
ple to think he was clumsy. He was  
looking at the World's Fair early one  
pleasant morning when the push cart  
of a drug firm came thundering down  
the aisle, and the four-dollar-a-week  
man behind it was crying, "Get out of  
the way, there! Get out of the way!"  
It was a common thing at the fair.  
The only hiring who did not order  
people to get out of the way was the  
one with the sprinkling barrel. He  
regarded it as the height of humor to  
drench the dresses of women and spoil  
the fine polish on the shoes of men.  
And this push cart young fellow was  
proceeding down through a lane of peo-  
ple who had paid their money to be  
treated to cheap confectionery from every  
thing on the grounds.

John Baughman did not get out of  
the way. He saw the chair coming  
and heard the commands of the man  
who pushed it. But he walked straight  
toward it, and it stopped almost—but  
not quite—against his shins.

"Get out of the way, you lummick!"  
yelled the pusher.

So John Baughman picked up the cart  
and hurried it with all its contents  
against the great iron gates that came  
from Germany. It was a slight. There  
were acids and salts and alkalis and  
essence and extracts until the whole  
building was alive with the smell of them.

"I told you to get out of the way,"  
cried the pusher.

"Yes, but I don't have to," replied  
John. "You have to get out of my  
way. I'm paying for this show. You're  
just working for me. Now, gather up  
your chips and go on!"

## Women in Uncle Sam's Service.

"Women are eligible for appointment  
to many branches of the Government  
service upon precisely the same condi-  
tions as men," writes Barton Cheney,  
of "Positions Under Uncle Sam," in the  
October Ladies' Home Journal. "The  
question of sex does not enter into the  
matter when there are vacant positions  
which are open to women. At the present  
time there are only one-sixth as many  
women as men in the service. The pre-  
judice that formerly existed against  
the appointment of women is disap-  
pearing, and in 1898, of 418 per-  
sons appointed to positions in the de-  
partments at Washington, 190 were  
females. In addition to clerical capac-  
ities women are appointed assistant  
microscopists, nurses, translators,  
teachers, matrons, telegraph operators,  
stenographers and typewriters, as well  
as to places requiring skilled and un-  
skilled workers. As assistant micro-  
scopists they have the first chance of  
selection, there being always a demand  
for capable women in this line."

## A Queer Payment.

A Yorkshire clergyman married a  
couple in his church recently, and af-  
ter he had pronounced them man and  
wife the groom took him to one side  
and asked what the damages were.

The parson told him that there was  
no fixed amount. He might give what-  
ever he chose.

"Parson," said he, "I've got five grey-  
hound pups at home, for which I am  
asking a sovereign apiece, and I'll let  
you have one for half a sov."

Of course, the clergyman declined so  
ridiculous a fee, as he had no use for  
a greyhound pup.

When he got home he must have  
found his wife better than expected, for  
he sent the parson one of the pups, ac-  
companied with a letter saying that he  
was so happy with Maria that he  
would give him a dog for nothing.—  
London Exchange.

When you order waffles for breakfast  
you are really referring to wafel, a  
German word meaning honeycomb.

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BEST WHISKY  
THAT \$1 WILL BUY.

Try our IMPERIAL WHISKY  
WHISKY and see if you don't think  
it's the BEST WHISKY that has  
ever been sold for \$1 a full quart bot-  
tle. Dozens of folks have said so.  
All kinds of Kew Dainties.

J. D. BEST GROCERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

## A NEW GROCERY STORE

Go to the Workmen's Store for  
a choice line of GROCERIES  
and all kinds of Fresh and Salt  
MEATS, at the lowest market  
price. Give me a call and I  
will treat you right.

J. N. Klem, Pro.

1900 L St. Northwest.

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This is the standard Military Encyclopedia of the  
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chitis, Hoarseness, Weakness, Stomach and Bowel Disorders,  
etc. It is a most palatable and effective remedy. It can be taken with  
pleasure by delicate children, invalids, and those who are unable to  
take the ordinary cod liver oil. It is a most valuable food, and its use  
increases the flesh and builds up the system. It is a most effective  
remedy for all the above-mentioned ailments. It is a most valuable  
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THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss Y

Y. It is not permissible to take a friend to any entertainment without first asking permission of the hostess.

Lottie:—It is natural for a gentleman to pay a lady's fare, when he takes her to a place of amusement.

Rachel:—No one was ever known to succeed by a while, but ill-fate is bound to overtake you.

O. V. The greatest quality in man or woman is a sweet disposition. Matters not how homely one may be, if he possesses that everlasting quality he is indeed beautiful.

Lenal:—You are perfectly right in selecting your fourteen year old sister as a bridesmaid. Since you are going away it is not necessary to marry in white silk. The groom furnishes the flowers for the bride and bridesmaids.

Watch the person who claims that he can do so much. It is an unwise thing to blow your own horn.

It is considered in better taste to wait until a young man asks permission to call rather than to extend him an invitation.

F. G. This quite the proper thing for a young man to present the young lady with a bouquet, whom he may ask to go to a reception.

Eva:—Your chance is an exceptional one, nevertheless don't be in a hurry.

Josephine:—While it may be quite the proper thing for a lady to take a gentleman's arm, still I see no propriety in a gentleman taking a lady's arm. I prefer the latter.

Inquirer:—I am not interested in school matters, however Supt. Cook is a gentleman and a scholar and one who can stand the calcium light. If a change is made, it will not come for a long while.

X. X. Cupid dart has been very busy of late, he has thrown his arrow into three of our school marm's and hosts of others on the out side. The month of April will find the stores busy, supplying "invites" to these happy occasions. If all rumors are true, the class of '99 will be as fortunate as class '99, as host of young and old are booked to go out next year.

Never trust a person when he is ever ready to take an oath to his own statement. Some people need more to convince them than others.

H. S. A man of thirty-five should be married. Old bachelors and old maids are a misery to themselves, hence they make others unhappy.

D. A. You are a model person, but don't get "big headed," if so you may spoil the effect.

Lula:—"Rich" is a dear good fellow and I know you will be happy with him. I admire a Christian spirit in man or woman.

E. V. A man or woman should not accept the company of others, after their purposes have been made known to the family. A gentleman should ask for the lady or make his intentions known, at least six months before the desired time to wed. Long courtships are dangerous. Beware.

Francis:—Beware of the person who manifests so much interest in your welfare, except you have studied his character.

Fashion:—This is to be a "white season." White taffeta waists with colored skirts will be in the lead. A steel colored broadcloth, with the triple box plate in the back of skirt, slightly trained, a short jacket to match, accompanied by a white silk waist, with French braid will be just the "chic" thing for spring.

The rustle that used to be heard before one heaves in sight, is a thing of the past. The best dresses are lined with Surah silk or some soft material that does not rustle.

The rainy day dress can be seen when the sun is at its height, as well as when the clouds are low. These dresses are much worn by shoppers and for every day use among business women.

Nannie:—The birth stone for the month of May is the emerald.

L. E. The blood stone, or ruby is intended for the month of December.

Mammie:—When a travelling costume is worn, even if the marriage be a home affair, the bonnet and gloves should be put on before the ceremony.

Sadie:—Remember the old adage, "When the thieves fall out, honest men get their dues."

Laura:—Trained nursing is a very good thing, still I think that such a profession is best suited to a widow or a married woman. Old maids might try their hand at this, but young ladies with matrimonial ideas should seek higher elevation.

Elsie:—"Truth crushed to the earth is bound to rise." Your enemies you know, your friends are the ones to watch.

## HE SAYS WE NEED NOT DIE

If We Will But Follow Certain Scientific Rules.

Views of Prof. Tyner.

He Claims That Death Is Not Inherent in Living Matter, But in the Violation of Natural Laws—Yet Probably We Shall All Die Just the Same.

Prof. Paul Tyner, lecturer on applied metaphysics, says men and women may live forever if they follow scientific methods. Says this professor of the New Thought:

"Life is not in the flesh, nor in any organization of flesh in itself. It is in the universal ether and in the sunshine that warms and lights an atmosphere."

"I contend that life in its very essence is universal, infinite and inexhaustible; consequently the living, human organism must be consciously controlled and directed so as to absorb or appropriate all the life it can use."

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## FIGHTING FOR A "ZOO."

Prof. Langley's Persistent Efforts to Preserve Wild Animals.

In an illustrated article on "The National Zoo" at Washington, Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author-artist, tells what hard work Prof. Langley had to do before Congress would pass a bill to establish such an institution.

In 1887, when the newly appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. S. P. Langley, who, though an astronomer and a physicist had been very strongly impressed by the fact that all our largest and most interesting native animals were rapidly approaching extinction, conceived the idea of securing a tract of country as primitive as possible, that might be made a lasting city of refuge for the vanishing races. This was the main idea when first Mr. Langley went before Congress to urge the establishment of a National Zoological Park.

In all ages it has been the custom of potentates to keep a collection of wild animals for their amusement, and the American people, being their own ruler, had numberless precedents, before them when urged to make this much-needed collection of animals.

In such a case the advantage of a monarchy is that only one man must be convinced, whereas in the republic the consent of a majority of seventy millions had to be obtained.

This took time. Fierce battles had to be fought with ignorant and captious politicians. One objected that he did not see why people should pay "to have the Nebraska Elk and Florida Alligators cooped up." If they had to spend money for it they would want things they could not see at home—Dog-faced Baboons, Kangaroos, Man-eating Tigers, etc. Another, a fervent patriot, objected to any money being spent on exotic species, as it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to encourage or import foreigners!

Altogether the Secretary of the Smithsonian found it no easy bill to carry, though it was indorsed by nearly every scientist and educator in the country.

After three years of persistent effort, involving vastly more worry than the management of the whole Smithsonian Institution for three times that period, Mr. Langley succeeded in carrying both houses of Congress over the successive stages of ridicule, toleration, and favorable consideration, to the point of accepting and providing for the scheme.

An appropriation was made for a National Zoological Park to be established in the District of Columbia for the "Advancement of Science and the Instruction and Amusement of the People," as well as a city of refuge where those "native animals" that were threatened with extinction might live and perpetuate their species in peace.

## FROM A CAR WINDOW.

One Man Who Will Not Throw Things Out Any More.

The drummer sitting next to the window was about to throw his cigar stub out when the drummer opposite put up a restraining hand.

"Don't throw it out of the window," he said quietly, but with firmness.

"Why not? What's the difference?" asked the other, somewhat annoyed by the tone of reproof apparent in the other man's voice.

"Listen, and I will tell you a story," said the older drummer, smiling in a kindly way that smoothed the other's ruffled feelings. "When I was about your age, which I should say was twenty-five years ago, I was accustomed to throw my cigar stubs out of the car window, but I had an experience one time that made me change my custom. We were flying along through Ohio one day and I had the last seat in the last car of a day train between Columbus and Pittsburgh. The car was crowded with men going to some kind of a big political meeting at Steubenville, and everybody was smoking. I was puffing away with the others, and when my cigar was smoked up I gave it one final draw and tossed it far out of the window. As it left my hand I noticed beside the track below us a dozen men grouped around something or other I could not tell what. An instant later, and when we were two or three hundred yards away, there was a flash and a muffled report and the group of workmen was scattered in all directions. The train was stopped and backed up, when we found that a keg of powder for blasting purposes, which they had opened and were distributing to each man had mysteriously exploded, blowing them in every direction. As it happened nobody was killed, but all were more or less burned and shocked, and I knew too well to say anything about it. Innocent though I was, that was my cigar stub that had by the merest chance dropped into the keg and set the powder off. I said nothing then or for years afterward about it, but two days later, to satisfy my suspicions, I visited the place, and in the branches of a tree almost overhanging the spot I found the remnants of a cigar stub, torn and powder burnt, and I doubted no longer."—Exchange.

Writing on the decline of the French language, M. Jean Finot points out that at the end of the last century French was the language spoken by the greatest number of civilized people, whereas now it stands fourth. English is spoken by 116,000,000, Russian by 85,000,000, German by 80,000,000 and French by 58,000,000.

Spread of Our Language.

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Honey and Money.

The bee industry employs 300,000 persons and the revenue from it is about \$20,000,000 a year.

## INDIA'S AWFUL DISTRESS.

The Great Area In Which the Famine Is Raging.

THIRST CLAIMS VICTIMS

Drought Has Spoiled the Crops and the Natives Suffer the Pangs of Hunger—Sufferers Numbered by the Million.

The shaded portion of this map shows the vast region in India in which the prevailing famine is most severely felt. Some districts outside this area are suffering to a less extent, but their position has not been clearly indicated, as attention is centered upon the regions where relief is most imperatively demanded. As a rule, the famines which now and then afflict India are most severely felt in regions which in normal years have a sufficient supply of rain, and those regions that are always deficient in rainfall are more likely to escape famine because they are supplied with irrigation canals fed by streams coming from the mountains and very often have enough water in years of drought to raise crops.

The famine-affected area, marked on the map, includes about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or over a tenth of the area of the United States. It embraces the central provinces, the southeast and central Punjab and Rajputana, and though none of the most densely peopled regions is embraced in this territory, its population is about thirty millions. The famine is due to the fact that throughout last year there was scarcely any rain in that part of India. Many thousands of people began to suffer the pangs of hunger in September last and there is now no possibility of relieving the distress by the growth of local crops till a year from that time.

Thirst also claims many victims, for in some large districts drinking water has almost entirely failed. Crops were sown as usual, but after peeping through the ground the young blades turned yellow and perished. Grain has been imported from more fortunate parts of the peninsula, but in December last the price had risen to four times the usual cost, and the poor.



(Famine district of India.)

who form most of the population, had no means to buy breadstuffs. The deaths from starvation were few until nearly the end of the year, but the misery of the emaciated people steadily increased and now they are dying by thousands.

The appalling growth of the evil is shown by the tremendous increase in the number of persons employed on relief works or to whom relief is extended. In the second week of December last the number was 1,038,842 in the third week it was 1,357,967. Lord Curzon cabled to London a few days ago that the number of persons now on these lists is 4,374,000. As many persons as possible receive employment on public works which are started in the stricken districts, the idea being that it is best, as far as practicable, to have works of public utility to show for the immense sums that must be disbursed to relieve distress.

Of course there are hundreds of thousands who must be cared for and who can make no return. Since 1877 Government agencies have been established for the application of speedy relief, and though it seems impossible to prevent an enormous death rate where the lives of so many millions are jeopardized, yet the evils of famine have been greatly mitigated of late years by the relief extended from Government and private resources.

No Others Like Them.

Three extraordinary idols of brass have just arrived in Liverpool from India. The weight of each figure is about 1,800 pounds, and they are most wonderfully and brilliantly made. One of the figures stands nine feet high, another six feet, and one is in a reclining position, with the head resting on the hand. This last is the largest of the three, measuring nearly 10 feet. They are the property of William Cross, of menagerie fame, who claims that no similar relics are possessed by any museum or by any private individuals in Europe or America.—London Echo.

Mme. Patti's Parrots.

Among the possessions of Mme. Patti are two parrots, one of which talks all day long and imitates its mistress' trills, while the other is dumb, though he has only been so since his purchase by Mme. Patti. Before that he was the most wonderful talking parrot in captivity, and was valued at \$200, the price which she paid for him in New York.—Indianapolis Press.



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Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination.

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## Found the King.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vans, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had 'rough house' for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owner, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 55 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

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low prices We are frequently asked.

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writers. In exchange for best of other makes, and exceptional advantages—exclusively in first class. We are enabled to give big values to those wishing writers of any kind. If you have or have not a Typewriter, give us your address, and we will freely give you points upon writing machines that may be of value to you, also a description of the Jewett writer. Address:

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ATTENTION! LADIES!

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All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer.

Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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1545 4th Street Northwest.

Agency at THE BEE Office.

Only one man,

in Washington gives

12 cabinet size Phos

and a

Crayon Portrait for \$5.00

PRICE.

ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPH

723 Seventh Street, N. W.



## UP TO THE MINUTE

## TRIALS OF A NEW YORK CREDIT MAN.

## Tricks Same Persons Use to Defraud Big Stores and Measures Taken for Their Prevention—People Who May Be Trusted—References.

Up to date is not enough for the credit man of a big New York department store. He must be up to the minute. The tricks that were tried on him an hour ago are ancient history, pigeon holed in his memory. His business at the present moment is with the trick which the latest seeker after credit may be trying to play on him. He must be careful not to drive away a good customer whom it is safe to trust, and he must be equally, or more, careful not to give credit to one who cannot or will not pay. His employers do not accept any excuses. He must not say that he did not know at out-So-and-So's financial condition. It is his business to know. His value to his house depends on the amount of credit he grants and the small per cent of loss which comes of it. There is absolutely no sentiment about the matter.

"Suppose a man whom you knew to be perfectly honorable, but in temporary straits, should ask you for credit?" This was the question I put to the credit man of the department store doing the largest credit business in New York.

"He would not get it," was the answer. "Intention does not count, for much. Ability to pay is the thing." Last year this store lost barely one-half of one per cent. of the credits it extended.

The credit methods of the several large stores in New York are substantially alike, the only essential difference being in the degree of skill with which the various credit men deny people without offending them. First, there is the Retail Dealers' Protective Association, composed of most of the New York retailers who do any credit business. For the benefit of its members this association issues from time to time a book of ratings of habitual credit seekers. The latest book contains more than thirty-two thousand names, the ratings being based upon actual dealings with members. The association also makes special investigations for its members and undertakes the collection of accounts.

Supplementing this, each large store has a system of cards, on which are written the standing of every known New Yorker who is at all likely to ask for credit. For instance, a white card indicates that the person whose name it bears is worthy of credit. Memoranda of the extent of his credit and of any facts concerning him are recorded there. Should future information show that he is slow in his payments, his name is transferred to a red card, and the reasons recorded there. Should he at last turn out to be unworthy of credit, his name is placed on a black card, and he is stopped from getting anything save for spot cash.

The credit man's assistants are constantly at work on these cards. They study all the daily newspapers and every other source of possible information concerning the financial condition of New Yorkers. A birth may mean that the parents have an added expense, which makes it the harder for them to pay their way. A death may have lessened the earning power of a family. A marriage or a divorce may either increase or diminish a man's or woman's financial responsibility, according to the circumstances of it.

If judgments are entered, if mortgages are given, if any kind of trouble comes to anybody whose name is carded in the credit department, note is made of it.

But the shrewdness of the credit man is most called into play when he has to deal with persons of whom he has no record, and these come by scores every week.

"My first impressions are always best," said one of these keen men to me. "The first time I see a person I am on guard with all my faculties. The next time I may be influenced by some little thing which would have made no impression at first. I don't believe I ever changed my first impression that I did not make a mistake one way or the other; and it is as bad for me to refuse credit to a worthy person as to give it to an unworthy one."

"We don't care much for bank references," he added. "They are apt to be too sanguine. I know that bankers are often loose in their recommendations, so I set the Retail Dealers' Protective Association to making special investigations. They often find that large properties are more than covered by mortgages, that unsatisfied judgments stand against well recommended names. References are necessary of course, but we have to take them with many a grain of salt."

"We divide people into three general classes. For example, the recommendations of public men are seldom of any value. A politician will usually recommend anybody who has a vote or can influence one. And as to clergymen, their sympathies get away with their judgment. The woman who comes with the recommendation of her pastor is pretty sure to be disappointed."

"What general class do you regard as the safest risk?"

"Army and navy people can have all the credit they wish and no questions asked. The standard of business morality in the army and navy is positive assurance that we will get our money."

There are about one hundred Bibles rendered rare and curious by misprints or errors. Among them are the "Vinegar" Bible, wherein the word is substituted for vinegar in the parable of the "Placemakers" Bible, where that word takes the place of peacemaker.

Mrs. Emma Siboni, of Milwaukee, who has been commissioned by the Dowager Empress of Russia to paint a miniature of her on ivory, was born in Denmark 22 years ago, and came to America when her parents died. She first established herself in Chicago.

The Empress Frederick of Germany possesses a curious little tea service. The tray is made of an old Persian half penny. The teapot was once a German farthing, and all the day cups are made from coins of different German principalities.

## RIDING A BUCKING MULE.

## A "Puncher's" Adventure From the Indian Territory.

The Century Magazine's prize for the best short story submitted by a college student has been awarded to John M. Oskison of Leland Station, a University, whose home is in the Indian Territory, and whose blood is partly Indian. "Only the Master," is its title, and one of its scenes is a description of a ride on a bucking mule.

Out of a knot of excited men Hanner went straight to the waiting, restless mule. With a mock air of bravado, he struck the excited mule across the flank with his sombrero, after roughly reining the reins. No one who has not learned by experience how to mount a plunging horse can understand how Hanner lifted himself out of the class of rearing mule and struggling attendants into the saddle before he signed to the men to turn the animal loose.

When the mule found itself free to act there was a momentary pause. Then began the short, nasty jumps straight into the air, with the animal's back bowed, its legs stiff, and its head lowered. It was the first powerful effort of the angered beast, made with devilish confidence. Hanner was scarcely shaken by these first straight jumps, but then began the twisting series which is the second expedient of a bucking animal. A jump high into the air, with a seemingly impossible twist to the side, landed the mule with its head turned almost half round. Before the rider caught his breath another jump and another half-turn were made. These are the motions that make a bronco-buster's life shorter. Hanner was bleeding at the nose in half a minute. The twisting jumps were continued until the strength of the mule was almost exhausted and as yet only the hat of the puncher had been dislodged. A short pause followed during which the mule changed its tactics and Hanner thwacked its sweaty neck with his open hand. The next motion was a sudden rearing by the mule. As it rose on its hind legs, the rider yanked fiercely on the reins, and, slipping to the ground on one side allowed the brute to fall on its back. The saddle horn buried itself in the earth, and the mule's hoofs beat the air a moment before it scrambled to its feet.

Hanner was cooler than the mule now, and swung himself back into the saddle with the first long leap of the desperate animal. This was the easy part of the trial for the rider, and the spectacular part for the world. The mule ran straight away for the opposite fence of the fair-grounds with long, lunging jumps, rising and pitching forward with the speed of a racing yacht. Hanner brought his craft about before it sailed into the fence, and beat it fore and aft with a flourishing hand. He was wild with triumph now, his hair blowing in the wind. He leaned forward as in a race, urging the thoroughly tired and conquered mule straight for the crowd. A particularly vicious dig with the spurs made the beast plunge into the scattering knot of spectators and rise to a four-legged gate. At the opposite side of the track no fence barred its way, and it ran, frightened and quivering under the awning of a lemonade-vendor's stand, scattering glasses and confetti to the winds, and wrecking the stand. Hanner slowly dismounted, stroked the sweaty flank of the subdued mule, then turning and picking up an unbroken bottle of soda, proposed a toast "to our gentle old family-buggy boss!"

## SCIENCE EXPLAINS.

## Bible Miracles Are Not Essential to Christianity.

Miracles as an article of faith were taken out of Christianity by Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon, of the Yale Divinity School, the other evening. He spoke before the Men's Club of the United Church on the theme "Is a Belief in Miracles Essential to Christianity?"

At the outset Prof. Bacon declared that it was not, and he said that the greater part of the miracles of the Bible can now be explained by scientific reasoning. They were regarded originally as miracles because they were not understood. He pointed to the alleged miraculous destruction of armies and multitudes of people according to the Old Testament, asserting that some plague which was not understood fell upon the armies, and that because of the enormous number of deaths which followed a miracle was said to have been wrought.

Prof. Bacon explained the crossing of the Red Sea by the children of Israel by saying that it had been found that high winds actually drive the sea back at the exact spot where the miracle is supposed to have taken place, and that probably the children of Israel arrived at just the time when one of these was blowing.

He declared that the test of the miraculous was "permanent incomprehensibility." The only two miracles which have stood the test of science in attempts to explain are, he said, the Resurrection and the Crucifixion. He referred to many of the miracles of the New Testament as "legendary accretions," declaring that the narratives were written down from memory, years after their occurrence, by the Apostles.

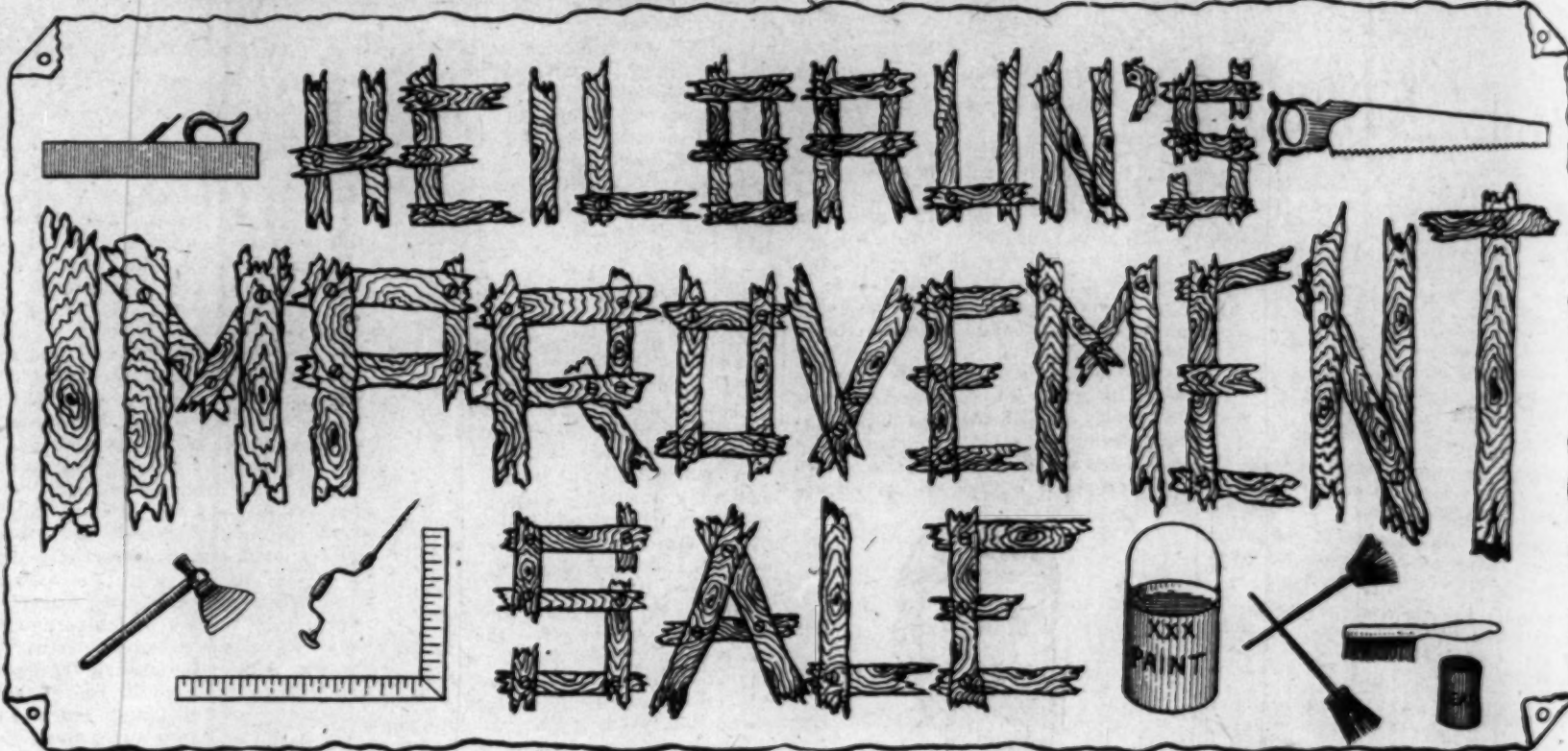
Prof. Bacon's address is said to have been based on the doctrine taught in the Yale Divinity School—N. Y. World.

## Skyscrapers in Paris.

A new departure in the building trade is being made in Paris. Hitherto houses of a dozen and more stories have been rarely erected outside the United States. The French capital, however, is soon to have one of fourteen. A correspondent states that it is being built in the Rue Mont Thabor, and will be fireproof throughout, being constructed entirely of cement and steel. When completed the archives of the Ministry of Finance will find a resting place within its walls.—Birmingham Post.

Since the Senate decided to pay for all telegrams sent by its members the operator at the Senate wing of the Capitol has been kept constantly busy. One day last session Senator Quay sent 240 despatches to Altoona, the expense for which was paid by the Senate.—Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle.

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